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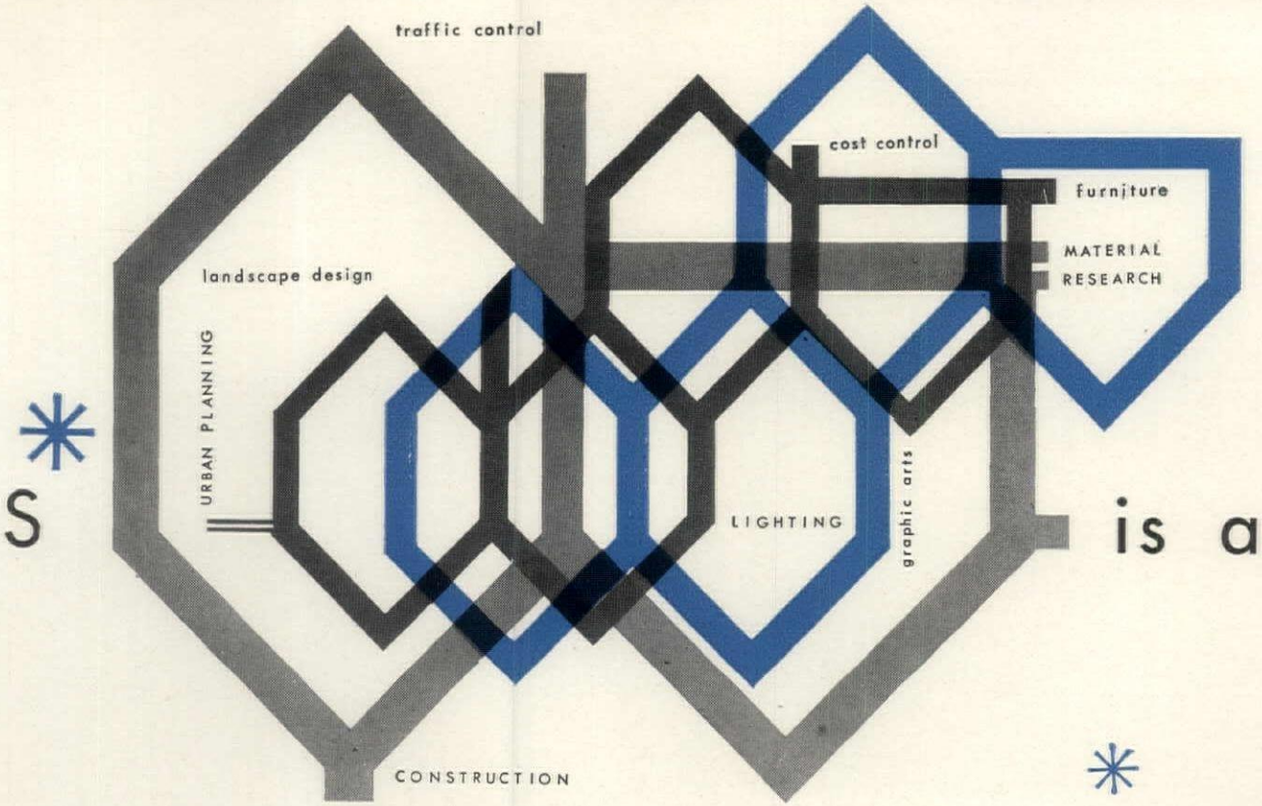

THIS * is architecture *

"To the question, what is the scope of architecture, I would answer, it is man's total physical surroundings, outdoors and indoors."

Eero Saarinen - 1959

MONTHLY BULLETIN, MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS • MARCH 1962 • 50c

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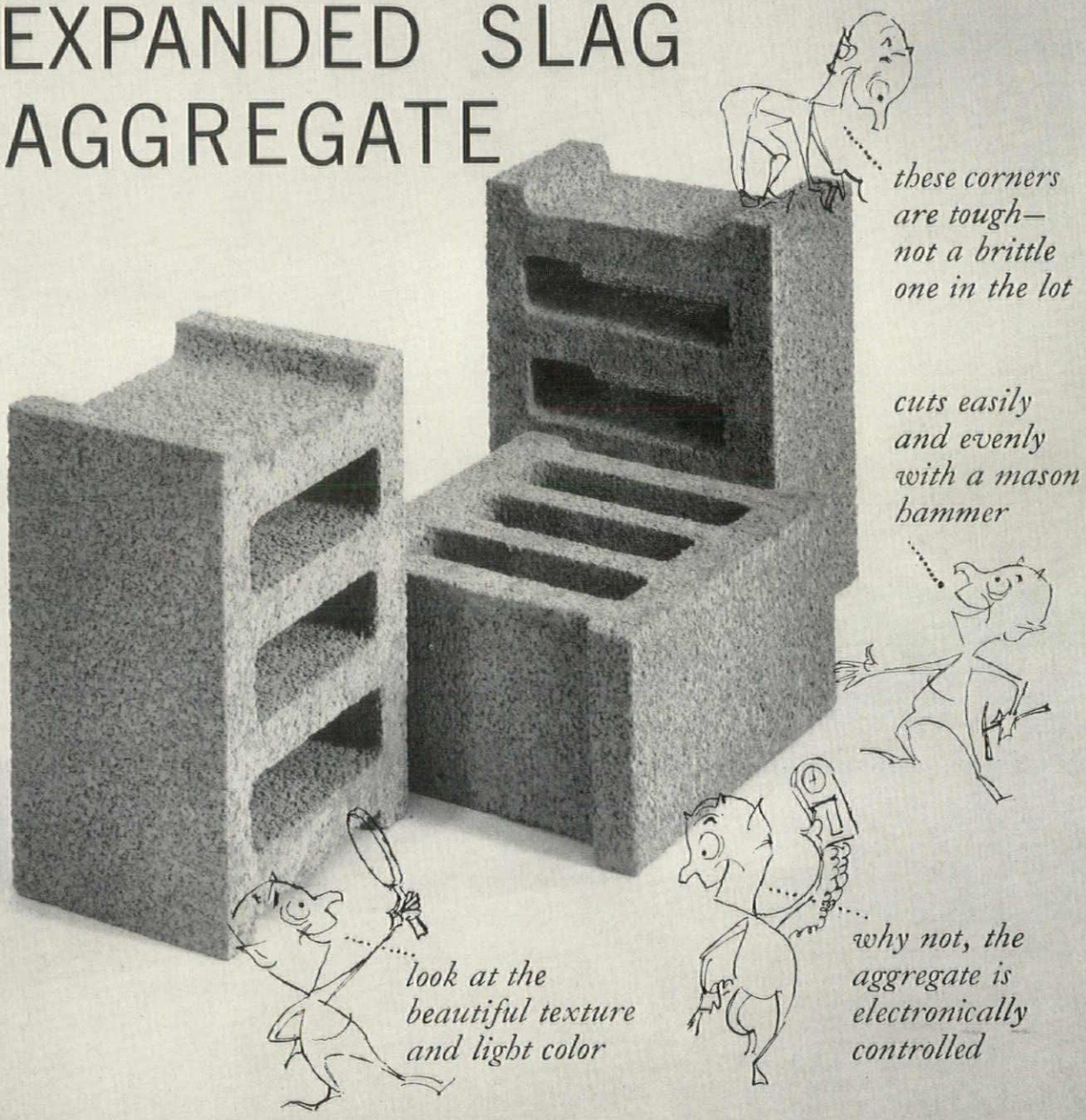

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Letters

TO MRS. ALINE B. SAARINEN:

The January meeting of the Detroit Chapter, AIA, which was held last night at the General Motors Technical Center was a memorial meeting in honor of Eero. While the program was devoted principally to urban design and renewal, our meeting at the "Tech Center" provided an appropriate opportunity for presenting a testimonial from our Chapter in memory of Eero. I am enclosing a copy of the statement which I read.

Mr. Carl Feiss, one of our speakers, also recalled incidents of his own student days at Cranbrook, and of his contacts with the Saarinen family.

I write this to let you know of the high esteem in which Eero was held by his fellow professionals.—PAUL B. BROWN

BULLETIN:

MR. PAUL B. BROWN, AIA:

I want to thank you most sincerely for sending me the copy of the testimonial to Eero from the Detroit Chapter of the A.I.A. As I wrote you earlier, the respect of his colleagues meant a great deal to Eero. I think he would have been particularly touched by this testimonial, which recognized not only his talent as an architect and his absolute integrity but also his warmth as a human being.

Will you please convey my deep appreciation to the Chapter.—ALINE B. SAARINEN

BULLETIN:

BBDO is the advertising agency for the Armstrong Cork Company, and we ask your help in a search we have undertaken to find custom homes with Armstrong ceilings in them.

In 1962 we want to tape some television commercials (there will also be ads in architectural publications) to be shown on Armstrong Circle Theatre on the C.B.S. network Wednesday nights, which will feature homes in the $30,000-$80,000 price range, built in the past year or so, which have an Armstrong ceiling in at least one room.

We will credit the architect in the commercial, of course.

If you know of such a home (or can find one), we would be pleased and grateful. Please write me and tell me about it.—M. MICHAEL GRIGGS, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., 383 Madison Ave., N.Y.C. 17

BULLETIN:

Change of address notes are supposed to be written two months in advance. This one is two months late and I hope you will forgive me. Perhaps you realize the amount of work involved in moving one family seven hundred miles and the number of important matters which must be neglected.

We very much like the hills of Connecticut and the people we found living here. Although it seems impossible we should find people we like as much as our friends in Detroit.

My work in the Metals Research Laboratories is most satisfying. I am the architectural man in a small group of design and development engineers working primarily in aluminum. Other groups are providing basic research in such areas as welding, adhesive bonding, finishes, and the chemical and metallurgical aspects of the various nonferrous metals. There is an air of confidence about the Laboratories which leads me to believe that some of our work may be worthy of note in the near future.

Life in Detroit brought me in contact with many capable and friendly members of the architectural profession and the building industry. I shall remember them. If you see any who remember me, please give them my very best regards. —GEORGE E. THOMAS, AIA, Metallurgical Laboratories, 275 Winchester Ave., New Haven 4, Conn.

Henry M. Martens Memorial

The recreation center located at Mack-Mt. Elliott will be formally dedicated in memory of the late Commissioner Henry M. Martens on Thursday, March 22, 1962 at 8 p.m. The ceremony will be attended by city officials, civic leaders and members of the Parks and Recreation Commission and staff.

Mr. Martens was appointed to the Parks and Recreation Commission by the late Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., when it was created in 1940 and served for eight years. He championed expansion of recreational facilities whereby thousands of Detroit children have been the beneficiaries of his public service.

He was a member of the Associated General Contractors of America, Builders and Traders Exchange of Detroit; past president of the DPR Commission and the Carpenter Contractors Association and for 26 years served on the Michigan District extension board of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod.

The three-story building was acquired in 1956 for $221,000 and includes in its facilities a full-size gym, auditorium, club rooms, lockers, kitchen and banquet area. The structure was formally the church center of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

COVER—Designed by Eliot F. Robinson, AIA, of Frederick Stickel Associates, Architects, Birmingham, Mich.

Lens-Art Photographers

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Monthly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects, Volume 36, No. 3

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MONTHLY BULLETIN
Michigan Society of Architects
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION 5 AIA Chapters—Detroit, Western Michigan, Mid Michigan, Saginaw Valley, Flint Area; 3 Builders & Traders Exchanges — Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Producers' Council, Michigan Chapter; Michigan Architectural Foundation; Women's Architectural League of Detroit.

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SUBSCRIPTION—$4 per year (members $2.00.) 50¢ per copy.

Listed in Standard Rate & Data Service. For further information, see Page 1.

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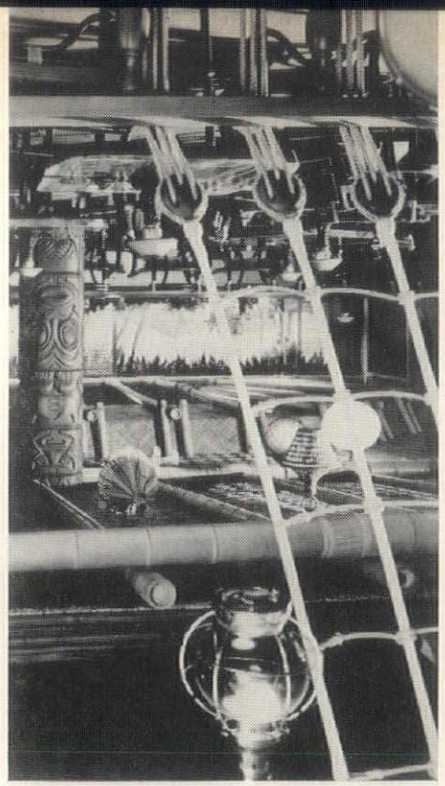
WILLIAM B. TABLER, of New York City, is architect for the $5 million Marriott Motor Hotel in Philadelphia (below). At right is shown delicately carved artifacts and materials imported from the South Seas, decorating the Polynesian restaurant Kona Kai in the Motor Hotel.



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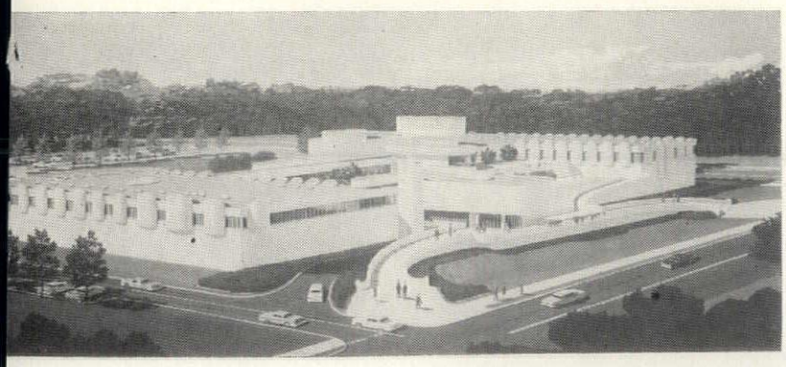
PAUL RUDOLPH, AIA, Chairman of Yale University's Department of Architecture, is architect for the $5 million Endo Laboratories' new research, manufacturing and administrative center (below). It is to be on an eight-acre plot adjoining Meadowbrook Parkway, Garden City, Long Island.

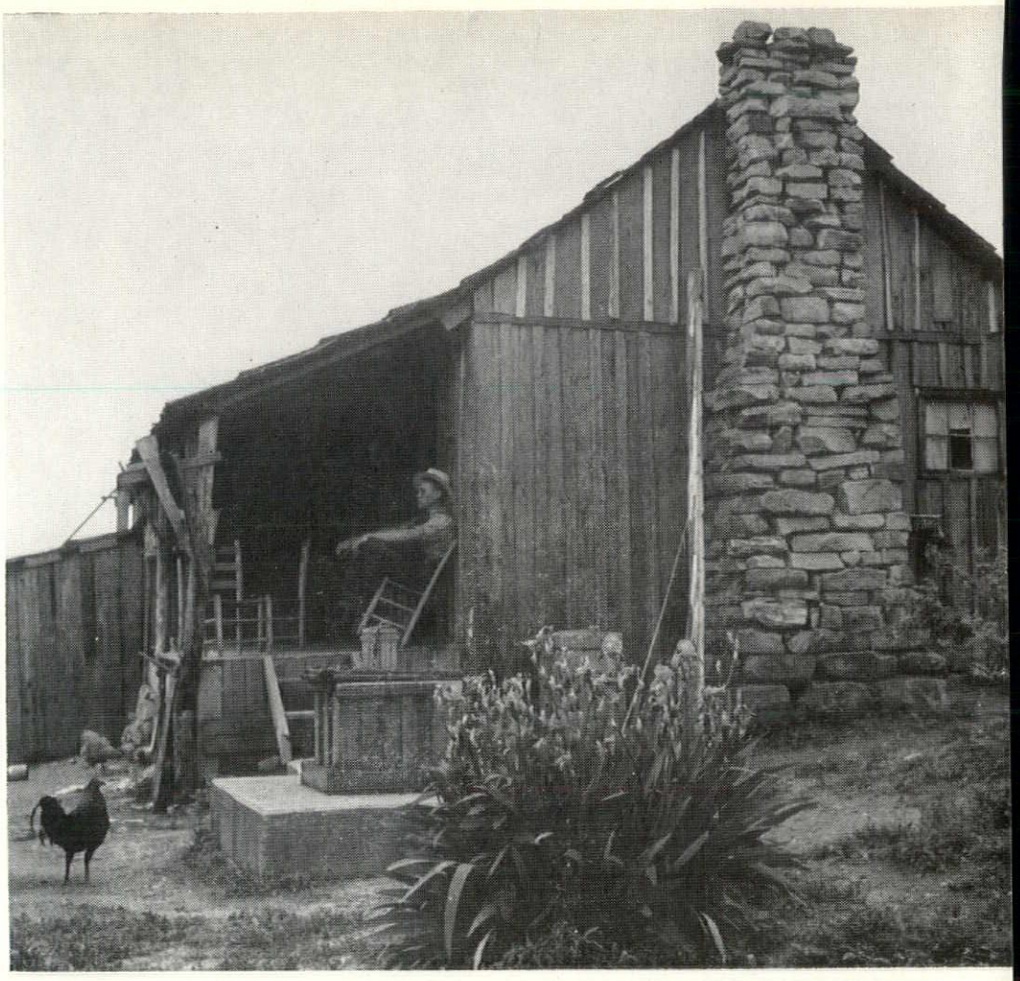


FLEWELLING & MOODY, of Los Angeles, Calif., are architects and engineers for Mira Costa High School's new auditorium. It is located on Redondo Boulevard, Manhattan Beach, creating an aesthetic landmark on the 37-acre campus not duplicated in Southern California.

HENRY D. DAGIT & SON, ARCHITECTS, of Philadelphia, celebrated its 74th year in architecture for the Dagit family recently. Celebrating the occasion at Philadelphia's Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia (at right) were the staff of the firm, including Charles Dagit, Henry D. Dagit and Henry D. Dagit, III, seated left to right at head of table.

Below is the firm's $8,000,000 addition to be built next to Nazareth Hospitals main building in northeast Philadelphia, construction will be completed in 1963.

"JOE BURCH has just got a good price for his bottom land which the big dam's backwater will cover. Still he leans back in a homesick reverie even before he leaves that valley home in Tennessee



Architecture to Remember

Early American and other architectural oddities

"TWILIGHT TIME" in Tennessee. These pictures were taken by Joe Clark, of Highland Park, Mich. Joe is a photojournalist on special assignment for Time and other national magazines. A native of Tennessee he has bought a tract of land there and will build a home where he will live when he retires

The place is Spain.

The event is the annual poetry competition.

The awards stand in simple elegance, awaiting the winners.

The judges announce that the prizes have been chosen to reflect the same qualities of imagination, inspiration, warmth and mechanical perfection looked for in the entries.

The third award is presented—
a solid silver rose.

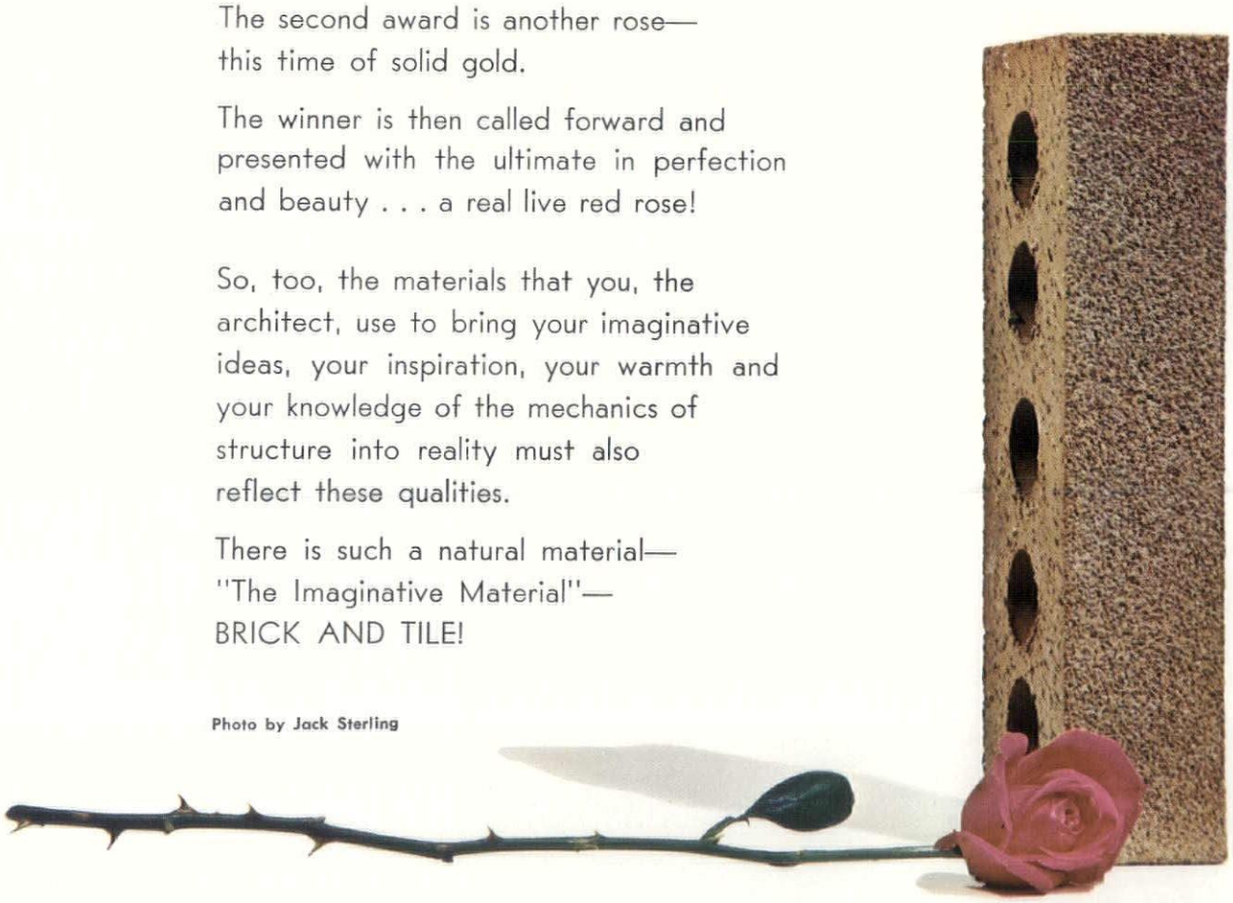
The second award is another rose—
this time of solid gold.

The winner is then called forward and presented with the ultimate in perfection and beauty . . . a real live red rose!

So, too, the materials that you, the architect, use to bring your imaginative ideas, your inspiration, your warmth and your knowledge of the mechanics of structure into reality must also reflect these qualities.

There is such a natural material—
"The Imaginative Material"—
BRICK AND TILE!

Photo by Jack Sterling



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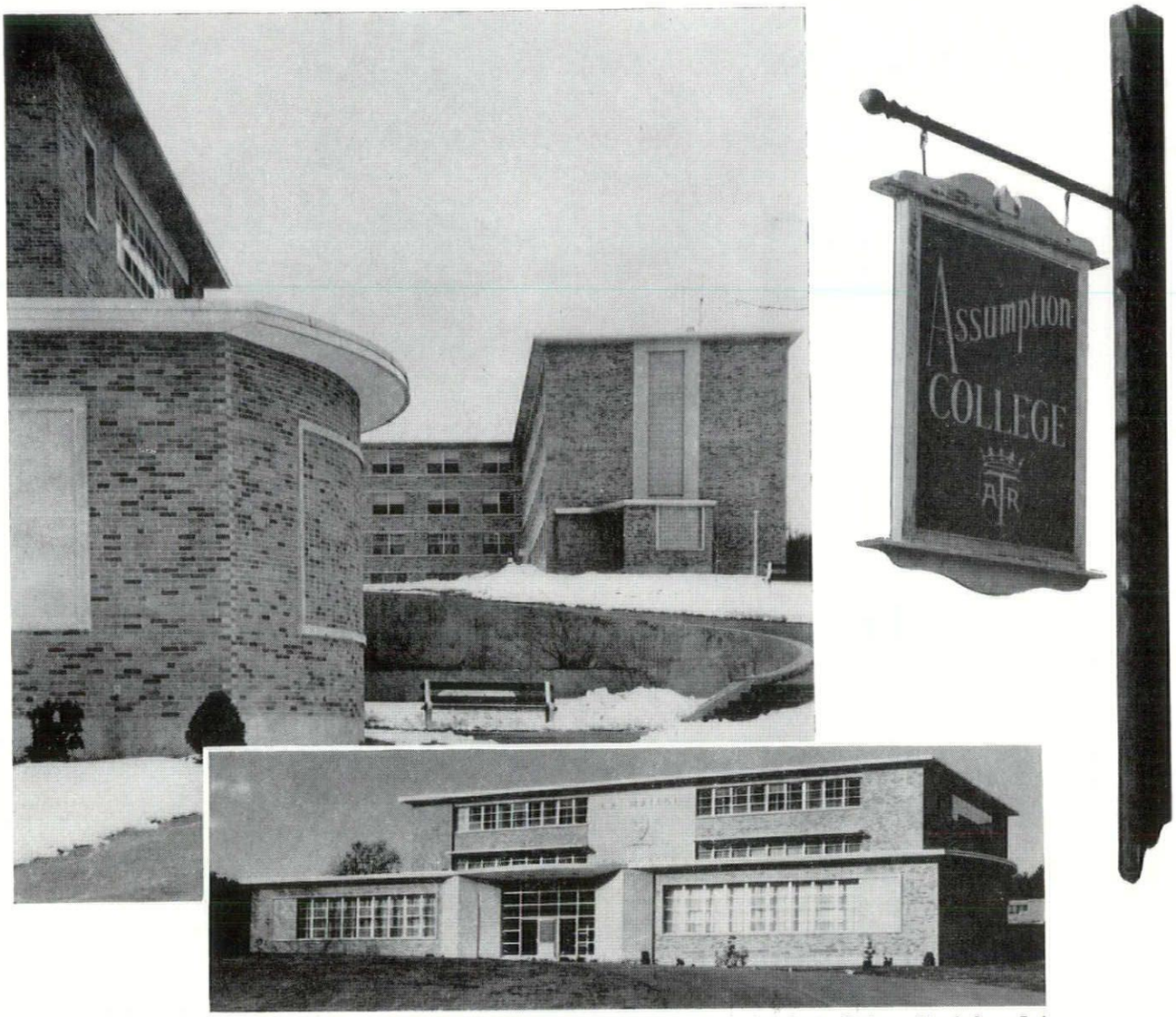

Architects O. E. Nault & Sons specified more than 370,000 Belden Santa Barbara Blend Gray End Cut Matts for the Alumni Hall, Administration and Dormitory (pictured upper left); La Maison Francaise Library (center); as well as in the Kennedy Memorial Science Hall, the Dining Hall Building and the Bishop Wright Residence Hall.

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MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS 48th ANNUAL CONVENTION

SHERATON-CADILLAC HOTEL, DETROIT, MARCH 28, 29 AND 30, 1962

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1962

5:00 P.M.—Registration
Grand Ballroom Foyer
Registration fee $3.00
Ladies and Students: Complimentary

6:00 P.M.—Exhibits Open

6:30 P.M.—Jack Hagan Trio—Marion Schaffer

8:00 P.M.—Ground Breaker
Grand Ballroom
Admission by Convention Badge
Entertainment — Dancing
Jack Hagen Orchestra — Jerome Sisters — Paul Lennon

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1962

9:30 A.M.—Registration Continues

10:00 A.M.—Annual Business Meeting
Sheraton Room — 5th Floor

11:00 A.M.—Viewing Exhibits

12:00 Noon Luncheon
Grand Ballroom
$3.00
Presiding—Linn Smith, AIA, Regional Director
Keynote Speaker—Judge Bernard Tomson

12:30 P.M.—Ladies Luncheon
Michigan Room, 5th Floor
$3.00 (Cocktails Complimentary)
Program: Fashion Preview of Easter Bonnets

2:00 P.M.—Seminar I, Grand Ballroom
Admission by Convention Badge
Subject: "Urban Design and the Role of the Architect"
Panelists: Carl Koch, AIA, Cambridge, Mass.
Norbert Gorwic, Crane & Gorwic, Detroit
Albert Mayer, FAIA, New York, N. Y.
Charles Blessing, AIA, Detroit

4:00 P.M.—Viewing Exhibits

6:15 P.M.—Cocktails — Casino Room
Courtesy: Producers' Council, Michigan Chapter
Admission by Dinner Ticket

7:00 P.M.—Awards Dinner — Grand Ballroom
$6.50
Presiding: Charles MacMahon, Jr.. AIA
Award of Gold Medal
Award of Draftsmen's Prizes
Award of Citation to Exhibitors
Principal Address
Dinner Music by Bob Durant Orchestra — Kim Sheahan

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1962

9:30 A.M.—Registration Continues

10:00 A.M.—Seminar II — Sheraton Room, 5th Floor
Admission by Convention Badge
Subject: "The Changing Practice of Architecture"
Moderator: Douglas Haskell, Editor, Architectural Forum
Panelists: William H. Scheick, AIA
James M. Hunter, FAIA
Nathaniel Martin
Judge Bernard Tomson

11:00 A.M.—Viewing Exhibits

12:00 Noon Luncheon — Michigan Room — 5th Floor
$3.00
Presiding: Harvey C. Allison, AIA
Speaker: Douglas Haskell, AIA

12:30 P.M.—Ladies Luncheon — Willesetadt Galleries, Windsor, Canada
$2.75
PROGRAM: Lecture and tour of the Art Gallery
Round Trip by Bus leaving the Hotel at Noon

2:00 P.M.—Seminar III — Reception Room — 4th Floor
Admission by Convention Badge
Subject: "The New Profession"
Moderator: Douglas Haskel, AIA
Panelists: William H. Scheick, AIA
James M. Hunter, FAIA
Nathaniel Martin
Judge Bernard Tomson

4:00 P.M.—Viewing Exhibits

7:00 P.M.—MSA Cabaret — Grand Ballroom
$7.50
Wally Schaefer Trio — Jan Wynn

9:00 P.M.—Drawing and Award for Exhibit Attendance
PRIZE: TRIP FOR TWO TO BERMUDA

9:30 to 12:30—Dancing
Bob Durant Orchestra — Leola Taylor
Master of Ceremonies — Jack Herbert

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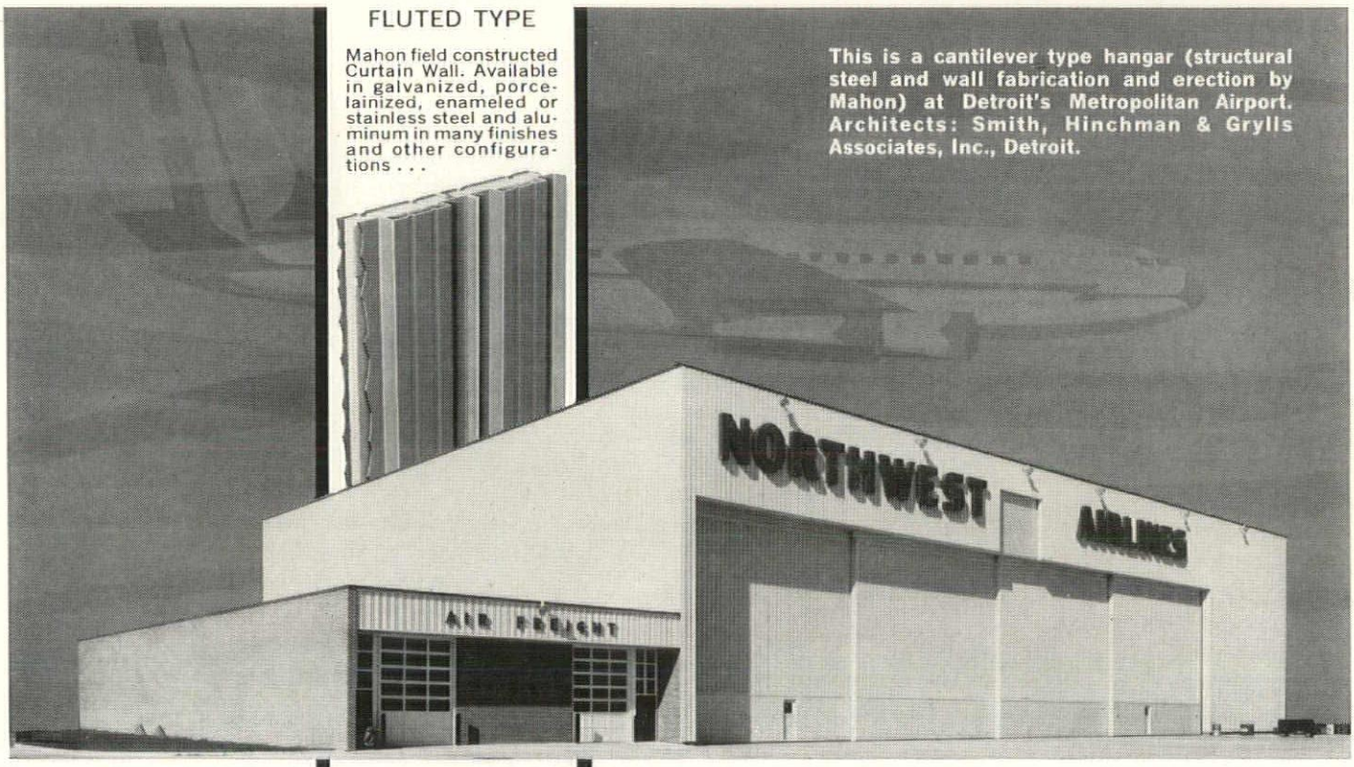

This is a cantilever type hangar (structural steel and wall fabrication and erection by Mahon) at Detroit's Metropolitan Airport. Architects: Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates, Inc., Detroit.

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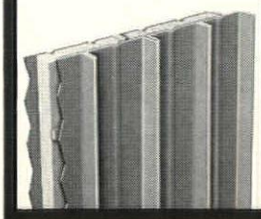
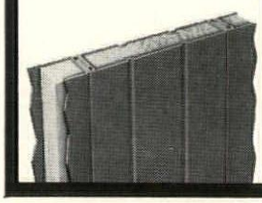


FLUSH

panels



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THE SEMINARS

This Is Architecture—New Concepts of the Architects Services

SEMINAR I—THURSDAY, MARCH 29 — 2:00 P. M. — Grand Ball Room
TOPIC: "Urban Design and the role of the Architect"

In keeping with the general theme of "This is Architecture", this seminar will be the 4th session of the MSA series of Urban Renewal seminars by the MSA Committee on Urban Renewal, Louis G. Redstone, Chairman.

PANELISTS: **Carl Koch**
Architect, Cambridge, Mass.

Norbert Gorwic
Assistant Professor of City Planning, Wayne State University

Albert Mayer
Architect and City Planning Consultant, New York City

SEMINAR II—FRIDAY, MARCH 30 — 10:00 A. M. — Sheraton Room — 5th Floor
TOPIC: "The Changing Practice of Architecture"

This session will discuss the position of the architect and his practice in the immediate future, where there is going to be more building to be done; new types of clients, and more competition for professional services. More explicitly we hope to cover the following topics.

1—The Package Dealer

The package dealer, the individual who relieves the client of the complication of dealing with a multitude of professions and skills, including that of paying for the building.

2—The Problems relating to Ethics

3—The Changing concept of the "Client"

4—The Role of The A. I. A.

How can it or how does it offer to its membership an outline of an expanding service which architects must offer to compete with the "package dealer?"

PANELISTS: William H. Scheick, AIA, Executive Director, The American Institute of Architects
James M. Hunter, FAIA, 2nd Vice President, The American Institute of Architects and Chairman of the "Committee on the Profession"

Nathaniel Martin, Director of Facilities Planning and Construction, IBM Corporation, New York City.

MODERATOR: Douglas Haskell, Editor, Architectural Forum

SEMINAR III — FRIDAY, MARCH 30 — 2:00 P. M. — Reception Room — 4th Floor
TOPIC: "The New Profession"

This session will deal with the following:

The outline of changes of extensions of our ethical codes and standards of practice to permit an expanded concept of our professional practice and business procedures.

PANELISTS AND MODERATOR WILL BE THE SAME AS SEMINAR II

KORDECK FOR FLOORS

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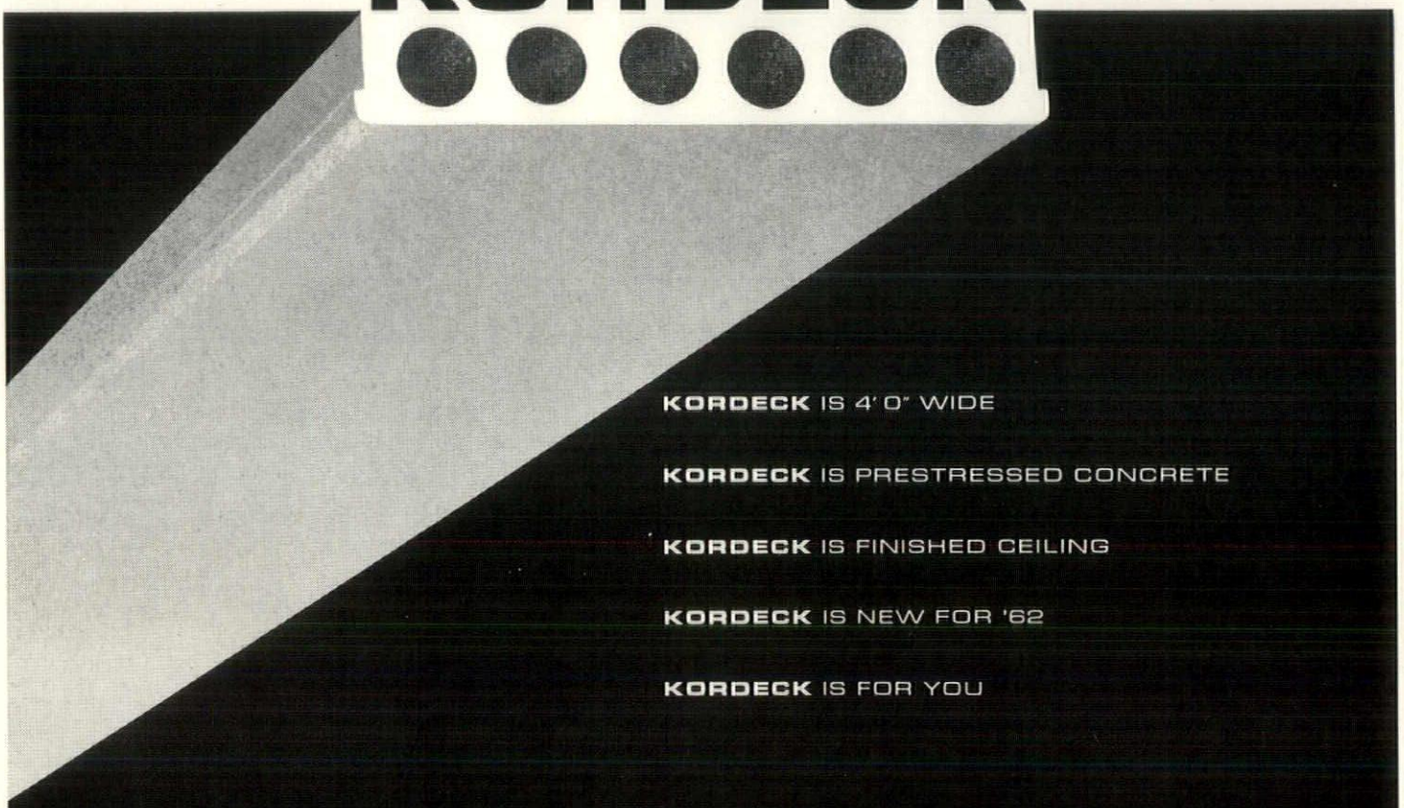

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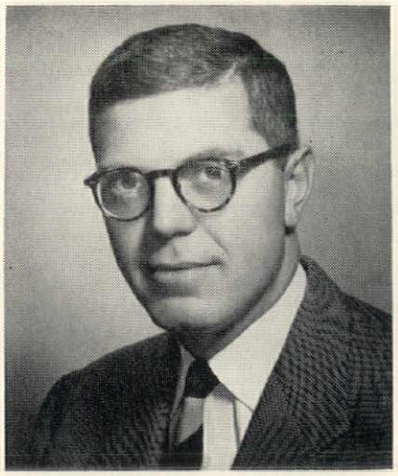

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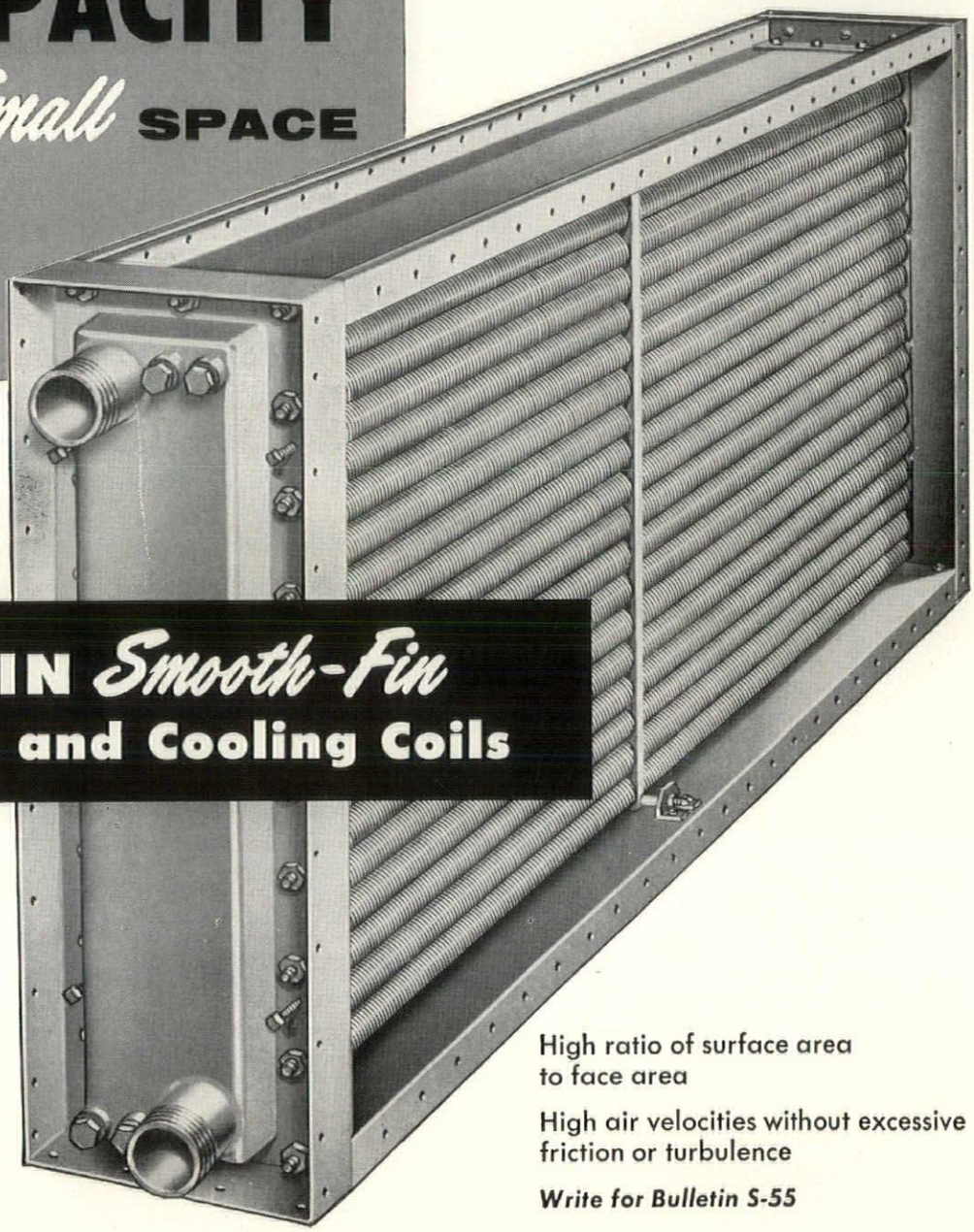

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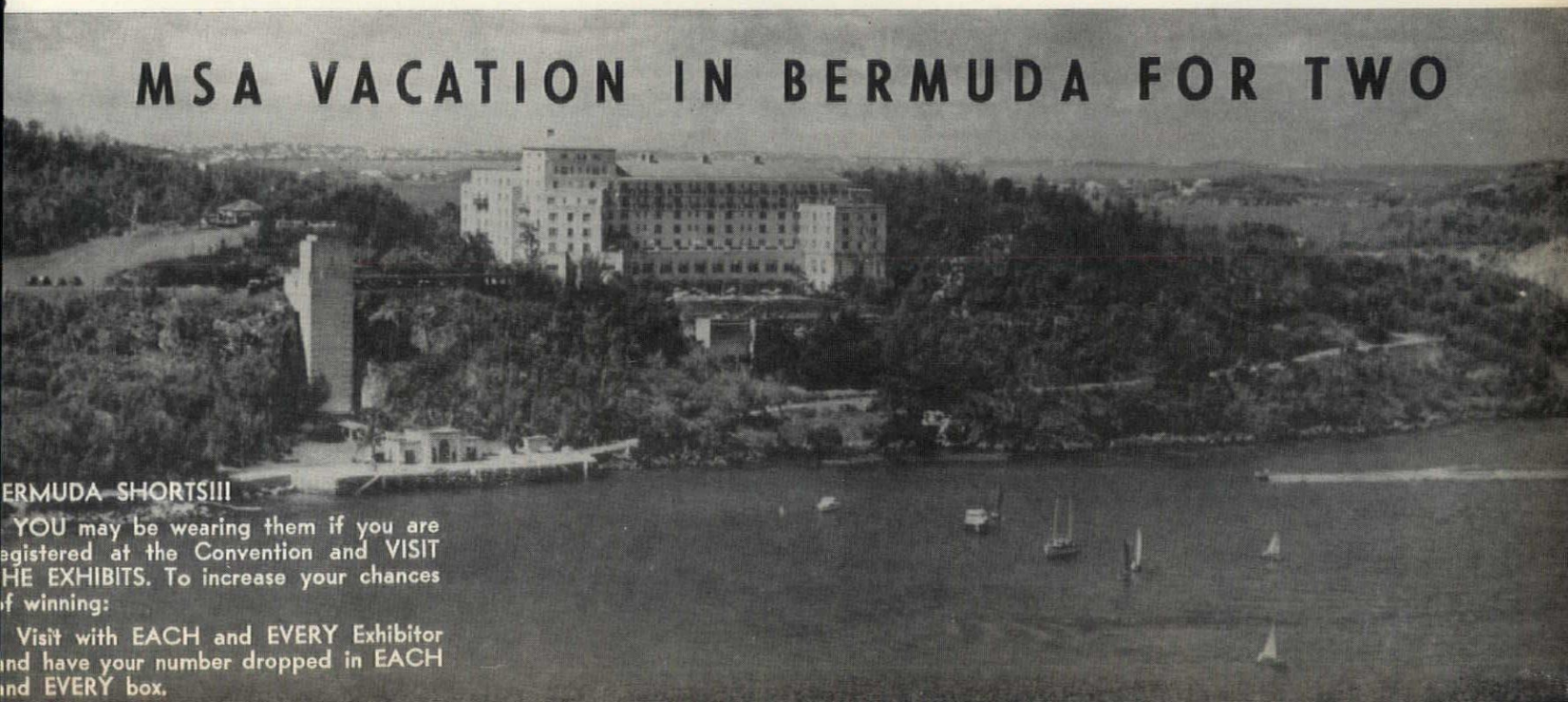

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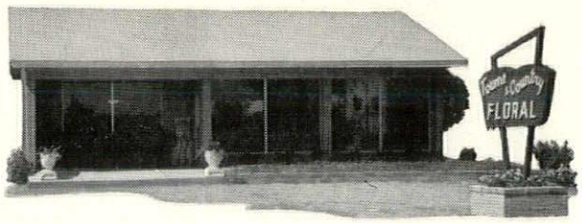

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THIS IS ARCHITECTURE

A Study of the Expanding Area of Architectural Practice.

Every aspect of the 1962 MSA Convention is directed toward the opportunities and problems arising out of the changing concepts of architectural practice.

The Convention Symbol

A graphic representation of the reaction taking place between the increasing and diverse elements of professional activity.

The Seminars

I. Urban Design and the Role of the Architect
Part of a continuing study of the Architect's opportunities and responsibilities in the development of the new urban environment.

II. The Changing Practice of Architecture
A discussion of the diverse fields of activity which architecture encompasses, and the professional and ethical implications.

III. The New Profession
A discussion of methods of implementing expanded professional services.

The Exhibits

The Architectural exhibits will include, in addition to the customary display of recently completed buildings, an exhibit of current examples of work in related fields now falling within the scope of architectural practice.

PROCLAMATION – ARCHITECTURAL WEEK, MARCH 25-31, 1962

STATE OF MICHIGAN

Executive Office □ Lansing

PROCLAMATION

MICHIGAN ARCHITECTURAL WEEK

Architecture has made significant strides in improving the living environment of our people. Into this progress has gone great research and teaching by our architects and our architectural schools The results have been new physical comfort and well-being.

Michigan is a state of great natural beauty Fine architecture has been blended with our generous natural resources. Michigan is fortunate to have within its boundaries the headquarters of nationally famous and internationally renowned architects who have complemented our nation with their designing skills as evidenced by the buildings in this and other states and who have contributed significantly in making this nation a better place to live.

The Michigan Society of Architects, representing the architectural profession, has encouraged the training of architects. It has emphasized, through its publications, the improving nature of our public and private buildings and has demanded a high calibre of design from its members We join with the Society in the efforts of its members in order that the people of our state may receive the stimulus of new design, combined with the advantage of accepted building principles.

THEREFORE, I, John B Swainson, Governor of the State of Michigan, do hereby proclaim the period from March 25 through March 31 1962, as

MICHIGAN ARCHITECTURAL WEEK

and call upon the citizens of Michigan to inform themselves of the values inherent in good architecture and the opportunities for improving the beauty and livability of this great state.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan this Twenty-sixth Day of January in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred Sixty-two and of the Commonwealth One Hundred Twenty-six.

John B Swainson
GOVERNOR

BY THE GOVERNOR:

James M. Hare
SECRETARY OF STATE

Charles H. MacMahon, Jr., AIA, President of the Michigan Society of Architects and Robert W. Yokom, AIA, Chairman of the Convention Committee receiving the Certificate of Proclamation designating the Week of March 25 to March 31 as ARCHITECTURAL WEEK from Michigan's Governor John B. Swainson. The Society's 48th Annual Convention will be held in Detroit March 28, 29 & 30, 1962.

Architects and Engineers: Giffels and Rossetti, Inc., Detroit, Michigan

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1962 MSA . . . SMCAD Industry Fund Draftsmen's Competition

CLOSED MARCH 2 — 9 Cash Prizes Total $1000

It is gratifying to know that the MSA-SMCAD Industry Fund Draftsman's Competition is again an integral part of the 1962 annual MSA Convention.

Prizes totaling $1000 will be awarded and the presentation of these awards along with the entries themselves will be an important part of the Convention Program.

It is through this event that the Michigan Society can display to the profession as well as allied fields the high degree of technical proficiency and achievement that is natural to our field.

Robert W. Yokom, AIA
General Chairman
48th Annual MSA Convention

•

Opportunity beckons to every draftsman in Michigan. The SMCAD Industry Fund again has provided honor awards and cash prizes for 1st and 2nd best drawings in each of four catagories: ARCHITECTURAL . . . STRUCTURAL . . . MECHANICAL . . . ELECTRICAL . . . plus a GRAND PRIZE of $200 . . . a total of $1000 will be awarded. The Competition closed March 2.

Reproductions of winning drawings will be displayed at the 1962 MSA Convention.

John A. Allen, AIA, Chairman
1962 Draftsmen's Competition

•

In sponsoring the 1962 MSA Draftsmen's Competition, The Sheet Metal Contractor's Association of Detroit Industry Fund is endeavoring to emphasize the value of superior workmanship. Our Association Industry Fund is also sponsoring contests for sheet metal apprentices to encourage better workmanship by our future mechanics. This stressing of technical proficiency is advantageous to both MSA and our members. It is part of our obligation to the building industry. The Fund stands ready to assist MSA in any other activities which may further the competence of draftsmen and our mechanics. We are looking forward to another interesting and rewarding MSA Draftsmen's Competition.

Kenneth L. Kimmel, President
SMCAD Industry Fund and
Competition Co-Chairman

•

Members of the Michigan Society of Architects are to be congratulated on their continuing efforts to attain perfection in their profession. This is especially confirmed in the interest shown by members of the Society in their Draftsmen's Competition. The SMCAD Industry Fund is gratified to participate in this activity since one of its prime objectives is to assure the highest quality of workmanship in the fabrication and installation of sheet metal construction for the buildings you design.

The Fund offers consultation service on sheet metal construction to all architects and engineers without cost.

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SMCAD Industry Fund and
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JUDGES

1962 MSA – SMCAD Industry Fund Draftsmen's Competition

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Allied Arts

Painting on Windows

By James N. Rosenberg

The following is another in a series of articles by artists and craftsmen which The Allied Arts Committee is sponsoring in order to stimulate the use of Art in Architecture in all of its varied phases. This article in the form of a letter is written by a man who all of his life was devoted to making surroundings and life more beautiful and enjoyable for his fellow man

The author Mr. James N. Rosenberg, of Scarsdale, N. Y., recently had a one-man show at the Detroit Institute of Arts for the benefit of the Archives of American Art. Now, 86 years young, Mr. Rosenberg has devoted his full time to pursuit of painting since retirement from a 50-year law practice at age of 70. Prior to his retirement he was a gifted amateur, painting for pleasure and delight. His works hang in the Chicago Art Institute, Philadelphia Museum, the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem, and in many other museums and American embassies throughout the world.

In addition to being a brilliant lawyer and an art enthusiast, he was also a great humanitarian, working for rehabilitation of war refugees following the First World War, acting as Chairman of the U. S. Genocide Committee and of the Committee on Human Rights of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

He has had truly a long and remarkable life, sparkling with enthusiasm, "optimism of spirit, spontaneous and inexhaustible zest for life," says Mr. E. P. Richardson, Past Director Detroit Institute of Art.

The Allied Arts Committee would like to receive comments and reactions from architects and other interested readers. These will be published in the forthcoming issues of the Bulletin.

LOUIS G. REDSTONE, AIA.,
Detroit Chapter, Chairman,
Allied Arts Committee

In response to your invitation to me to write something about the relation of art to achitecture, I regard it a privilege to write you this letter for what it may be worth. It is a letter about windows. Here I hope you will forgive me if I mention such marvelous windows as those in Gothic cathedrals—Notre Dame, Aix-la-Chapelle, Chartres, etc. These are essential parts of the immortal architecture of centuries ago.

The call to mind the revival of stained glass in recent times; the windows by Matisse at Vence, the windows by Rouault at Assy, Leger's stained glass set in concrete at Audincourt, and, dealing with the present moment, Chagall's windows for the Synagogue in Israel now shown at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

So far as I know, the stained glass windows by these artists required great technical skill, studies of the whole development of stained glass, etc. Chagall painted, etched, and scratched every pane of glass, and when his work was completed, his windows were fired into their present state. The kind of window I am thinking of in order to effect a union between art and architecture is much simpler to achieve.

Turning from the long past of art and architecture to the architecture of today, I suggest that it has become so entirely functional as to have almost eliminated art. This morning I drove from my home in Scarsdale to New York City and passed many hundreds of high, rectangular apartment houses having no more design or attempts at beauty than a packing case. This applies to banks, industrial offices, factories, and other buildings. While meaningless gadgets and ornamentation of our McKinley and even of our Coolidge era have been discarded and while this is in some respects all to the good, I think it a pity that so much of the functional architecture of this era discards art and seems to have rejected the notion that art and architecture are indissoluble parts of the same human, creative spirit.

With this unduly long preface I come to the contemporary problem and urge you to visit the Museum of Modern Art to see the Chagall windows. Here let me strike an entirely personal note, which I hope justifies this letter. Nearby my Scarsdale home is my studio. It is a one-story building, about twenty by twenty-five feet in width and about fifteen feet in height. Windows on the north side enabled children and others to peep into my studio and annoy me. I wanted privacy without sacrifice of light from those north windows. Hence, with oil paint and a palette knife, I daubed colors on these windows, being very careful not to put enough paint on to hide the glass but to leave enough glass untouched so as to have ample light and at the same time to shut away outsiders. What was the result?

The daylight from outside the windows made those daubs exciting pieces of color and semi-abstract design with a brilliance no paint on canvas can rival. The reason why paint on canvas cannot possibly achieve what I did on these window panes is that whereas a painting on opaque canvas depends wholly upon light from within, those windows get their light from outside. Daylight pours through the open glass bits; the colors on the windows gain a brilliance which no canvas can equal.

I have therefore wondered why this technique akin to a modern version of stained glass at Notre Dame, cannot be employed with great effect in great buildings and even in ranch houses. Also I suggest that if some such technique were developed, electric lights could be put outside the windows so that at night there would be glorious color on the windows, and at the same time, privacy. Artists could do exciting things with paint. They could do abstractions or realistic things—landscapes, figures, etc. While the costs of stained glass are high and often prohibitive, the expense of the method I am suggesting would be surprisingly moderate, could unite art and architecture, and could be a challenge for collaboration by these two great arts.

I went to see the Chagall stained glass windows at the Museum of Modern Art. I have never seen such crowds at any art show. The first time I went I drove in with my wife. We stopped in front of the Museum and drove right away because there must have been over five hundred people waiting. The next day I went there with a friend, who is the vice president of the Museum, and we had a private showing.

The technique which was used, so far as I understand it, is that Chagall drew his sketches in color and then experts in making stained glass did the thing in glass, staining the glass, I believe, which was the custom in the Gothic cathedrals.

Fifteen or twenty years must have gone by since I painted on the glass windows of my studio. The light from outside makes these daubs—and I use the word "daubs" advisedly — quite beautiful, sort of semi-abstractions of woods and forests — all sorts of things.

The expense of such work is only what you pay the artist. Hence I think there is a great, coming field for artists to paint directly on glass.

Have these thoughts any merit? If so, come to my studio the next time you are in New York and look at my windows.

Few artists of our time have, so far as I know, seized what I consider the challenging opportunity I have outlined of painting on glass and thereby having light come from behind the painting instead of in front (as is necessary in the latter case, when painting is on canvas.) Have you seen paintings on glass, illuminated from behind, shown at art exhibitions? I recall none. Might such a union of art and architecture in the matter of fenestration help free the rigid, functional, packing box type of fifteen story building of our era through use of color, design and light? Is the experiment worth trying?

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When you're planning for the construction of a building, call your Michigan Bell business office for telephone planning. There's no charge, of course.

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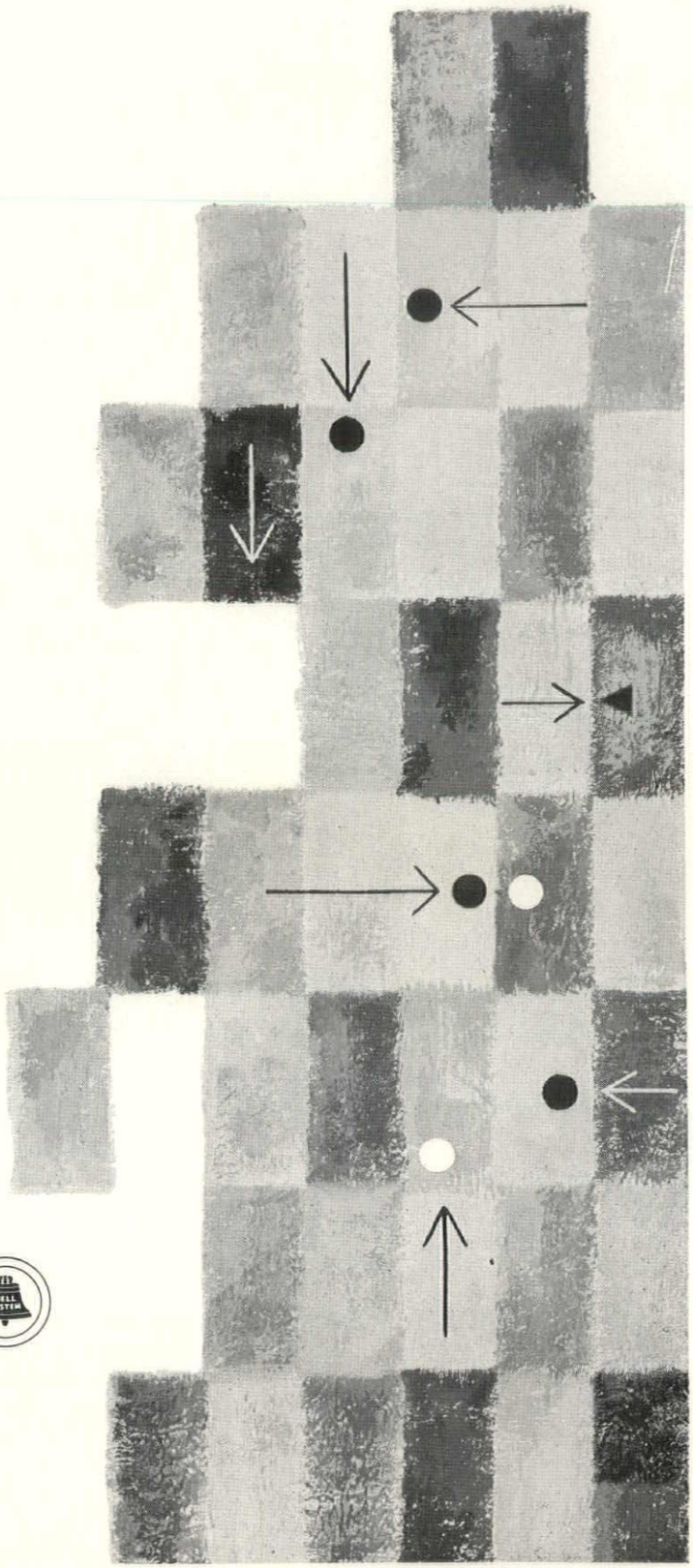


Fire Protection

As it is concerned with Ventilation and Air Conditioning Duct Work;

By WILLIAM J. RETTENMIER

There are two facets to consider in Fire Protection: (1) Protection of LIFE, (2) Protection of Property.

It has seemed to me that most of the thinking in devising fire protection has been aimed at the protection of property, but the protection of life would seem to be the PRIME consideration; the protection of property being the second one.

Certainly, a review of past disasters, such as the Study Club fire of years ago, several night club and circus fires of the past, several recent home fires locally and the Hartford Hospital fire indicate that the loss of lives was caused, either by panic or smoke inhalation. The first and greatest enemy, then, to human beings caught in a burning building, would seem to be smoke and/or gases. Actually, in many cases the fires have been extinguished fairly quickly but the damage to human lives had been already accomplished.

It would seem to be logical, then, that the early detection of smoke and adequate means of preventing its dissemination throughout an occupied structure might well be the first consideration in the planning of a fire protection program.

Presently, open stairways have been banned in certain types of buildings by most Building and Safety Departments; since they provide a quick means for smoke to permeate the other floors of a building. Closed stairways with closed doors of adequate construction are now standard specifications.

On industrial buildings it is recommended that roof ventilators, with automatic dampers which will open and remain open under fire conditions, be installed to allow smoke and gases to escape. An example of this type of ventilator is the old "stage ventilator" which has been standard for theatres for many years.

The idea behind these specifications is to get the SMOKE OUT OF THE BUILDING as quickly as possible and away from the occupants of the space.

In an AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM in a multi-story building, we usually find one or more central fan rooms with the air being moved in **two** directions; SUPPLY air being distributed from these central points to all parts of the building and EXHAUST air being pulled back from these areas to these central points where it is either partially returned to the supply system and partially exhausted to the atmosphere or wholly returned exhausted. Usually it is partially returned and the balance exhausted so that some fresh air may be introduced along with the return air.

Sometimes this exhaust part of the cycle is accomplished by connecting directly to the intake side of the supply fan plenum which will provide the necessary suction; but usually a separate exhaust (return) fan is used. In both cases a bypass stack allows the part of the air to be exhausted to the atmosphere and the amounts are automatically controlled by dampers, either manually operated, or by outdoor temperature sensing devices.

These distributing systems can be either in the **low pressure** (2" S.P. and 2000 fpm) or **high pressure** (over 2" to 10" and velocities exceeding 2000 fpm up to 8000 fpm) ranges. Generally speaking, the **exhaust** systems will not reach the latter-mentioned high pressures but, sometimes the main trunks may reach 4000 fpm or more (Ex. City County Building, Detroit). Many communities have codes which require that fire dampers shall be installed in ducts which pass through firewalls, floors and/or stack enclosures. Actually there is no definite standard specification for the construction nor the location of these dampers. Usually the engineers' specification will read something like this; "Install fire dampers where required." This, of course, leads to some degree of confusion on occasion.

Normally these dampers are held in the "open" position by a "fusible link" which consists of two pieces of metal held together by a composition of metals which have a melting point of from 145°F to 180°F and in some cases even higher. These links are sometimes rather temperamental and will "let go" without the benefit of exposure to these temperatures. Instances have been known where the effects of high velocity air produced this reaction with disastrous consequences to the duct system; the ducts collapsed. At the same time these links are not sensitive to smoke and, before they become hot enough to "let go" the whole building might well be filled with smoke and/or gases and the damage to the human personnel already accomplished. Very often these fires originate in the fan room, probably in the filters, and the building is filled with smoke before there is any appreciable heat transfer to any location where fire dampers have been installed.

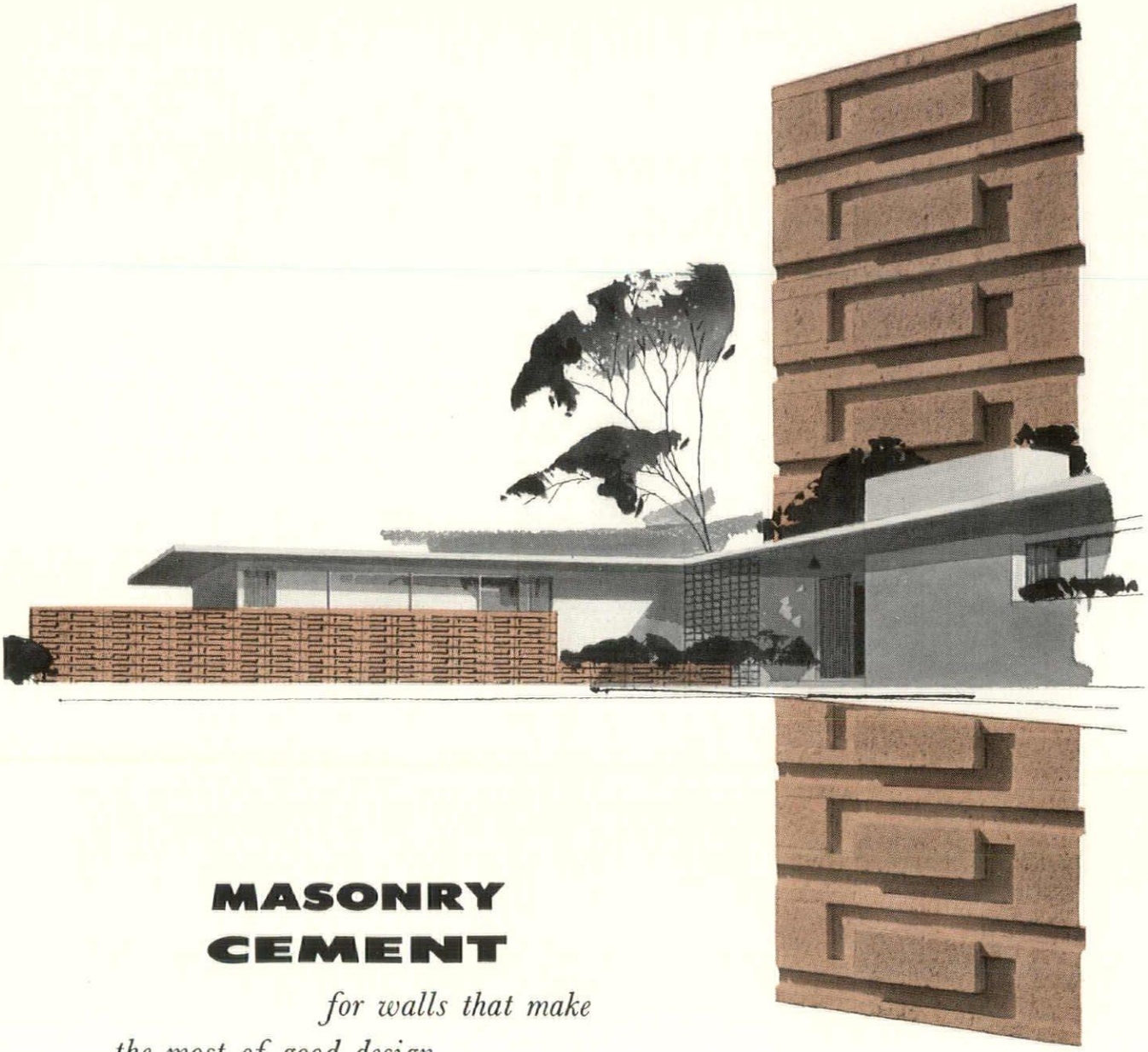
I suggest therefore that the first thought in planning a fire protection system might well be in the area of smoke detection; that the first recognition of smoke would set off a chain reaction which would prevent the dissemination of it to any part of the occupied areas. I would also suggest that the necessity and location of fire dampers be carefully researched and the necessity of their use in high velocity, high pressure duct work be carefully reviewed.

In the planning of a smoke detection system, the natural place to look for smoke would be in that section of the supply fan housing between the filters and the supply fan. Certainly if the filters catch fire, or if the return air fan is bringing back smoke from an occupied area, that is the place where it can be detected in a matter of moments. Even at a low velocity of 200 fpm, it would require in a 200 ft. high building only six seconds to reach the smoke detection device.

NOTE: A measure of protection for such fires in certain types of filters might be a "dry" sprinkler system with the automatic valve outside of the fan plenum to prevent freezing which might happen in a "wet" line.

The next step would be to energize a relay which would shut off the SUPPLY FAN and close a motor-operated fire damper in the supply trunk leading from that fan. If the exhaust fan is to remain running, then a motor operated damper to the supply fan plenum should close and the motor operated damper to the atmosphere opened. If there is no exhaust fan, then the same damper procedure should operate with the thermal action in the exhaust stack serving to exhaust the smoke.

It is hoped that this will solve the smoke problem but we still have the fire in some area of the building. The only active chimney effect will be the exhaust stack; the supply stack is closed off tight at the supply fan discharge. Any fire dampers in the supply ducts at the floor level would have to be installed in such a manner as to prevent a thermal action which would cause a reverse flow of air toward the supply fan, if it were located above the fire. The same installation would also apply to the return air branches on each floor; but the question is; when should they close; before the people are out and while the smoke is being exhausted or after they are all out and the smoke and gas is a problem only for the fire-fighters? If they close while people are still on the floor or floors, then the smoke problem is still a potent one. This question is one which the writer does not feel qualified to answer at this time.



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Michigan in Perspective

By THE HONORABLE RICHARDSON DILWORTH, Mayor, City of Philadelphia.

An Address before the Fourth Local History Conference, at McGregor Memorial Conference Center, Detroit, under the sponsorship of the Detroit Historical Society and Museum, the Detroit Public Library-Burton Historical Collection, and Wayne State University—Department of History and Archives. Reprinted, by permission from the Detroit Historical Society Bulletin.

It is very pleasant to receive the cordial hospitality that has been accorded to me in Detroit. I am familiar with the fine qualities of the people in this state because my wife, Ann, is from Marquette, Michigan.

People on the eastern seaboard tend to speak of Detroit, and of my native city of Pittsburgh, as though they didn't come into existence until the invention of the horseless carriage.

The fact is, of course, that Detroit and Philadelphia not only share early origins in America, but each has played a strategic part in the development of their respective regions, as well as in the growth of the nation itself.

Detroit is the motor capital of the world today; but, it might have been Philadelphia. I say this because back in 1804 the City of Philadelphia hired an ingenious fellow named Oliver Evans to dredge the silt from the piers in our rivers. Evans devised a steam-powered dredge, put wheels on it, and named it the Orukter Amphibilos. Then he drove it along the city streets to the river's edge where it sailed off as nicely as you please to do its dredging work. Our historians in Philadelphia like to claim it is the world's first automobile.

If Philadelphians had been on their toes in 1804, they would have financed Oliver Evans, and today Philadelphia might be shipping cars to Detroit. As a matter of fact, Philadelphia in 1804 was entering one of those static periods into which cities sometimes slump. Only four years before, Philadelphia had lost the political capital of the nation to the District of Columbia; and although our city was still the economic, maritime, and cultural capital of the nation, it was to lose its distinct leadership in these areas in the early 19th century. Even Boston seized our earlier proud title of being "The Athens of America."

The story was different in 18th century Philadelphia. As the first planned city in the new world, Philadelphia had attracted ambitious artisans, craftsmen, and professional people by the climate of civil and religious liberty provided by its founder, William Penn, as a constitutional guarantee.

It was this town that attracted a young printer's apprentice from Boston at the age of seventeen, who became a human catalyst in the ferment of the expanding community. It was Benjamin Franklin, the young printer, who touched off a series of civic achievements that endure to this day. The nation's first hospital, the first public library, the first learned society stemmed from his efforts . . . the city's first fire-fighting force, its street paving and cleaning services and its first college were inspired by his ability to get people to join in the common civic work of a better community.

Philadelphia's civic enterprise had established the most beatiful city of the nation by 1790 — the year in which Franklin died. Here, in the midst of a national agrarian civilization, in which nine out of ten persons worked on farms an urban center was created that boasted of a waterworks—the first in America —a theatre seating 5,000 people, artists such as Gilbert Stuart and Charles Willson Peale, and buildings of classical architecture that set the standard for public building design in America for generations to come. In this period, Philadelphia has a population of 42,000 as the nation's largest city. New York City was in second place with 33,000. Boston was third with 18,000.

But, as I have stated, Philadelphia went into a passive stage during the early years of the 19th century. Although the city was still growing in population, New York City forged ahead of us in the year 1810. The Erie Canal and its ability to transport goods to Lake regions led to Philadelphia's loss of marketing leadership to New York. By the 1830's Philadelphia faced a stern economic fact: it needed connections with the expanding national economy in the developing regions west of the Alleghenies. Canals and conestoga wagons could not do the job.

In the 1830's, Philadelphia began to move again as they gave what Arnold Toynbee has described as the response to a challenge.

The response by Philadelphians was their determination to build a railroad that would cross the Alleghenies. Venture capital was raised, and, what with locomotive construction and mustering of engineering skills, it is no exaggeration to say that Philadelphians actually wagered their future on the success of the railroad. It took time as plans often do—the first through-train from Philadelphia entered Pittsburgh in 1858—but the venture paid off. Philadelphia was able to ship out the durable and nondurable goods of her diverse manufacturing firms to the new markets in the cities and farms of the middle west.

In 1876, Philadelphia displayed her industrial know-how and capacity in a World's Fair, called the Centennial International Exhibition. The Fair was a smashing success. Although the temperature climbed near the 100 degree mark for days on end, more than nine million people paid admission to see the exhibitors. At that Fair was a young fellow named Bell who demonstrated a gadget called the telephone. This little novelty was neglected by the crowds until the Emperor of Brazil became fascinated by it; and, as a result, the telephone was placed in the limelight by press accounts.

It would be gratifying if I could trace the history of our city and say that it sustained the public enthusiasm, the inspired leadership, and the dynamic spirit which enabled the city to respond to its transportation challenge in the 1930's.

But it takes eternal vigilance for a city to resist and overcome its greatest enemy, apathy. The slow work of decay can affect the human spirit as well as the physical aspects of a coummunity. A blighted area should bear a sign which reads: Nobody Cared!

In Philadelphia, during the last two decades of the 19th century, Nobody Cared about many areas where shadows but no sunlight fell. Row after row of wretched houses clustered in gloom and children played in filthy streets and alley. Our city officials in those days thought it was an insult to rugged individualism to set up decent housing or housing standards under licensing controls. The result was Philadelphia became the butt of vaudeville jokes, and came to be known as corrupt, and contented.

The turning point in our city's fortunes came after World War II. Thousands ot young people returned after the war delighted to get back to their homes, but disgusted with the neglect and decay of our beautiful old city. The result is people decided to do something about it in a combined surge of civic and political action.

That brings us to the present.

First, let's look at some of the threats which are posed to our cities by the urban civilization in which we suddenly find ourselves, and for which we are largely unprepared.

Paris—the beautiful city of light—is on the verge of becoming Paris, the city of impossible traffic jams. Calcutta, which was the city of the dreadful night even in Rudyard Kipling's time, has become the city where the street sleepers

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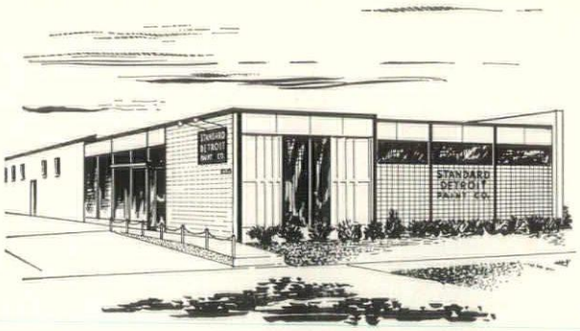

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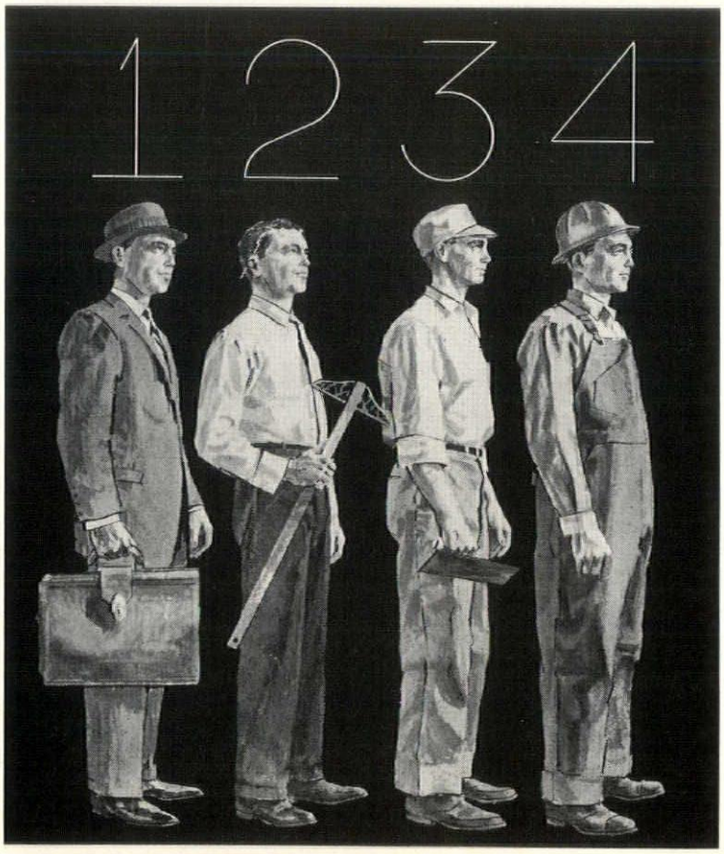

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are threatening it with destruction — 800,000 people who have no jobs and no homes, literally live and sleep in the city's streets.

Brazil, in the belief that Rio de Janiero had become too dominant in the life of the nation, has built itself a new capital, eight hundred miles in the interior.

Pakistan, a new nation, is abandoning its first capital—Karachi—as a swollen, unmanageable monstrosity.

In Mexico, our neighbor to the south, the population of Mexico City has increased five-fold in 25 years, and is now a city of more than 5,000,000 people, which is 20% of the population of the entire nation.

In Asia, Tokyo is a mad-house of 10,000,000 people, jammed into 350 square miles.

We are living in an urban civilization which, by 1980, will encompass at least 80% of our population, and in numbers that will mean more than 180,000,000 people living in 160 urban areas. In these areas we will be producing 95% of the nation's income.

What then is it we in the cities must contribute to a workable urban civilization?

Our principal difficulty is that until the depression threatened the very existence of our cities, they just grew, like topsy, without planning. The very people profited the most from them cared the least about them, and regarded them and the people living in them largely as objects of exploitation.

The result is we lack essential open space, recreational areas; and, too many of our cities have very little grace, charm or beauty. And, in my opinion, man cannot long survive without some measure of beauty in his life.

We must lick the problem of crime—and it is a tremendous one.

Our rural dwellers and many of those who live in our more opulent suburbs, like to think of the big cities as places inherently evil, whose problems are incapable of solution. This is not true—it cannot be true, for if it is, then our republic must inevitably collapse.

Today, crime is world-wide, It is naturally more severe in the cities because of the millions of people of diverse origins living so close upon one another. The tremendous tensions and the great mobility of our age also contribute to the amount of crime. It will require a tremendous and prolonged effort on the part of the entire community to get adult and juvenile crime under control.

We must also solve our problems of housing and of urban decay. This cannot be done by private industry, nor by the cities alone, as the cities just do not have sufficient resources. We will have to receive help not only from the federal government, but from the states as well, and it will be the best investment of tax dollars that our state and federal governments have ever made. For, experience has shown that every dollar of tax money in this field primes the pump for about $10,000 of private investment.

The fact is that one of the greatest assets of the cities is the fierce devotion and resilience of the people who live in them.

Great cities have been wiped out by earthquakes, by fires, by conquest and by pestilence, but their people have immediately returned and rebuilt them, better than they were before. That has been true even in our young country—as witness San Francisco and Chicago.

Transportation is another of the problems we must solve. The Philadelphia urban area already consists of 4,500,000 people, and if you go over the area in a helicopter you realize it is one physical entity and that, despite the artificial political boundaries, the fortunes of very part of the area are necessarily bound up in the rest of it.

The city is the logical center and heart of urban areas, for any such area requires a center for its business headquarters, for its culture, its medicine, its entertainment and its shopping.

If the City is to perform its proper function, and if the suburban counties are properly served, then it must be possible for people to move, rapidly, conveniently and comfortably throughout the area. That cannot be done by just the automobile—it can only be done by a balanced, unified transportation system, which serves every part of the area by rail, by bus, and by subway Our commutation lines must be linked together and they must be served by better equipment, better stations and adequate parking areas.

They must also be linked with our subway system. Our bus and trolley system must serve every part of the areas, and also serve feeders to our rail systems, both above and below ground.

This is not to say we do not need an excellent highway system; we do. But for every person who travels by automobile we should haul between five and ten persons by good mass transportation, if our area is to develope and prosper and be a good place in which to work and live.

Finally, we have the problems of race. Today all of our great cities are feeling the effect of the tremendous migrations of non-white, not only from the south, but also from Puerto Rico.

This problem poses to our great cities the kind of challenge to which the people of our cities have always responded. It will take years of intelligent, painstaking effort on the part of white and non-whites alike to attain our essential objective; namely, a unified people with no second-class citizens and no difference of opportunity.

It is going to require understanding, courage and leadership; and, that leadership must come from both whites and non-whites. For, we must learn to live together in harmony, decency and dignity, if this urban civilization is to succeed.

In short, our problems boil down to this: can we accommodate our traditional urban institutions to the tremendous demands which this atomic age has placed upon them? Can we adjust and direct our uses of urban land? Can we re-shape our agencies of transportation? Can we absorb the masses of people who are being born in and who are coming to the great urban areas?

Can we overcome the structural weaknesses of our local government, divided by artificial political boundaries? And, most important of all, can we bring order, direction and beauty to the pulsating, sprawling, devouring urban mass, with all of its amazing energies and its alarming tensions?

An enlightened city charter is a great asset, but it is valueless in itself to accomplish public purpose. Behind such a city charter, behind each announcement of great public goals there must be a will, a community purpose, a continuity of leadership to make the charter an effective instrument of government, and to put enough human energy and material resources into the public programs so that they succeed.

The task before us is so tremendous that it cannot be accomplished by second-rate government or second-rate people. The solution of our problems require much the same spirit as that of the young Americans who are volunteering today for service in the peace corps—a spirit which is in part adventure, in part the desire to serve.

The cities need not, be congested clogged, cumbersome to the earth that bears them; they can be open, spacious, efficient in their functions and lovely to the eye.

Our frontier history is not ended. Today the cities are our frontiers, and the front line in the cold war. Today, it is in the cities that true adventure lies.

I have lived all my life in big cities, and I would not want to live anywhere else, because that is where we'll win or lose the battle for human dignity, for decency, the pursuit of happiness, liberty, and even life itself.

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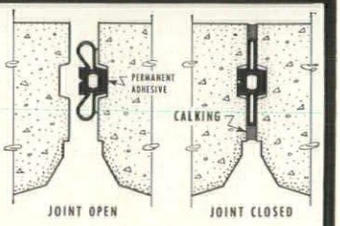

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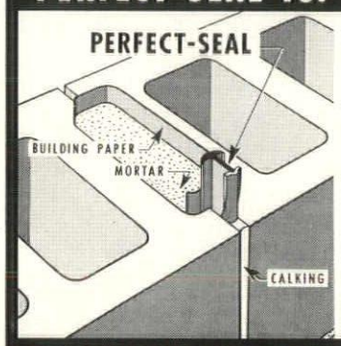

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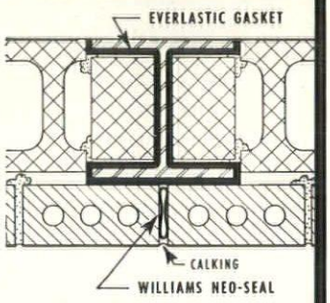

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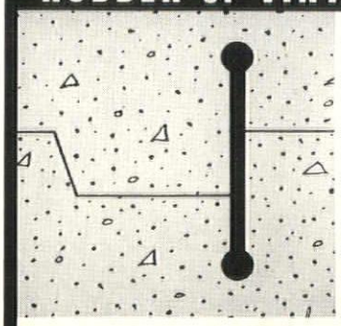

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Architect's Roll in Urban Design

By Mark T. Conway,
Deputy Administrator,
Housing and Home Financing Agency,
Washington, D. C., before MSA and
Detroit Chapter, AIA, Sept. 21, 1961

You really handed me a difficult assignment when you invited me to speak here today. Because there is very, very little that can be said about "The Architect's Role in Urban Renewal" that was not said at your April convention.

Your invitation pleased me, though. Because it was evidence that the members of The American Institute of Architects intended to follow through on the convention resolution to make "Redesigning Urban America" one of their national objectives.

* * *

There are not enough people in America—as far as we in the Housing and Home Finance Agency are concerned—who realize what a vital national objective that is.

The cities of America have come to a crossroads.

They can, if they choose, continue to drift downward, allowing their physical plant to decay and disintegrate, watching their population decline, losing their economic and political importance, and gradually submerging in the metropolitan glob that surrounds them.

Or, if they wish, they can begin preparing for a brighter future as the nerve center of that metropolitan area—by redesigning and rebuilding their physical plant to fulfill that new role, and creating a new basis for power, for influence and for growth.

The pressures to do nothing are strong. It is always easier to leave well enough alone. Particularly when one has no clear idea of how much better "well enough" could be.

Cities are not rebuilt, redesigned and rehabilitated without conflict, contention and controversy.

* * *

An architect has a responsibility as a member of a community, as well as a member of a profession.

Part of his responsibility as a member of a community, it seems to me, is to use his professional skills to help the community understand what urban renewal can do.

Isn't it a shock for you to leaf through the pages of one of your architectural publications — the March issue of the **A.I.A. Journal** on "Urban Design," for example — and then look out the window?

Any similarity between what you see in your publications, and what you can see out your window, is — as they say in the movies — "purely coincidental."

Most of the people you see walking along the sidewalks five, ten or more stories beneath your office window have never seen one of your architectural publications. A building by Frank Lloyd Wright, vintage 1920, would be shockingly new to them. And they have never even had the opportunity to see — unless they have been abroad — a building by Corbusier.

Is it any wonder they are startled by urban renewal proposals that would sweep away nineteenth century tenements that have become as comfortable —and as dilapidated—as old shoes, and replace them with something by Webb & Knapp out of I. M. Pei? Or by Reynolds Metals out of Doxiadis?

Most people suffer through the discomforts of their cities — putting up with their squalor, their ugliness, and their noise — without realizing how unnecessary it is. Even if their section of a city happens to be worse than another section; or if their city is worse than other cities, they put up with it because it is what they know — and everything else is unknown, and therefore suspect.

The members of a community who have been able to glimpse — as you have — the possibility of a better life have the responsibility of sharing that vision with the rest of the community.

They have the responsibility for suggesting where urban renewal can be applied in their communities. They have a responsibility for helping to explain how urban renewal can be of benefit to their communities. They have a responsibility to assist in persuading their communities to undertake urban renewal.

This, as I see it, is the first role of the architect in urban renewal—the role of the educated citizen.

* * *

The next role, I suppose, is that of the planner.

Increasingly we have had to realize that the redevelopment of our cities must be a coordinated, comprehensive effort. And increasingly the architect has been recognized as having the combination of skills required for such an effort.

President Kennedy, in his message to Congress on housing and community development, said:

"Urban renewal programs to date have been too narrow to cope effectively with the basic problems facing older cities. * * * This program, if it is to be truly effective, must help local communities go beyond the project-by-project approach."

The President instructed the Housing and Home Finance Agency to work with local officials in every area to foster their broader approach. Wherever possible individual projects are to be developed within the framework of an overall community program, a program that clearly identifies the community's long-term renewal needs and opportunities.

The Federal Government helps to finance such planning through its "community renewal program" administered by the Urban Renewal Administration, which is part of HHFA.

The shift in emphasis toward this type of planning is clearly evident in the increased activity under this program. From February through August last year four communities received grants totalling $100,000 for community renewal programs. During the first seven months of the Kennedy administration, however, eighteen communities received grants totalling $1,600,000.

And this is still far from the level we would like to reach.

The President has not stopped with administrative action, however. He sent to Congress, and Congress passed, the Housing Act of 1961 which gives greater emphasis to planning than the previous legislation in this field.

It raised the authorization for Federal grants in the urban planning assistance program from $20 million to $75 million, and it increased the Federal share of the cost of urban planning from one-half to two-thirds. Thus the program was given the green light to proceed, and communities were given a stronger incentive to avail themselves of Federal planning assistance.

But there were more substantive and in the long-run more significant changes made in the planning assistance program.

For one thing, the new act underscored the importance of comprehensive planning by giving advance Congressional consent to interstate compacts and agencies for planning in urban areas that overlie state boundaries.

For another, it recognized the decisive influence that systems for the transportation of people and things have on the character of urban living and on the rate, direction, and pattern of urban growth. It expressly included comprehensive urban transportation surveys, studies and plans among the activities that can benefit from urban planning assistance.

The Act broke through another barrier in authorizing for the first time Federal grants to public agencies in urban areas to help them acquire tracts of open land needed for orderly future development. Such grants can be made only in areas where comprehensive planning is being actively carried on.

One of the facts we have come to

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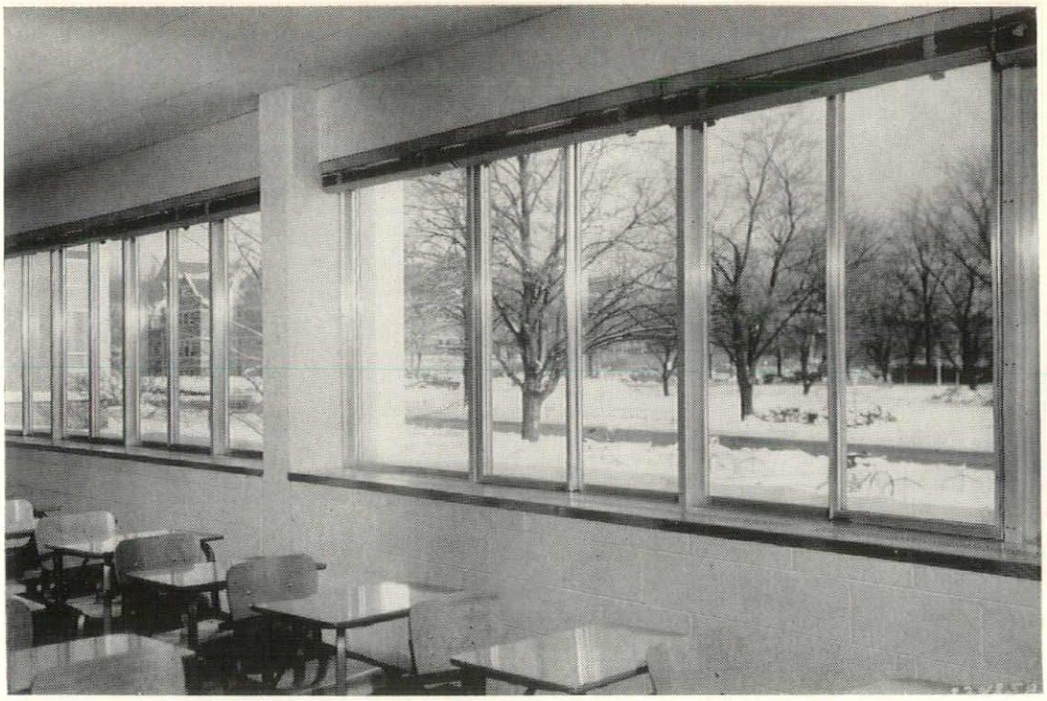

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recognize is that urban problems are no respecters of political subdivisions. In most instances we can speak more accurately of urban area or metropolitan regional problems. Their solution will frequently depend on the willingness and ability of communities to work together in building for a future in which their interests are intermingled. This calls for planning at the highest professional level. It is a kind of planning to which the architect can make a unique contribution.

The disciplines of architecture, the arts of the profession long committed to the creation of forms for the living needs of people, must be applied to the urban environment on an unprecedented scale if the city is to be retrieved as a viable human institution.

* * *

The third role of the architect that I want to discuss is that of the designer.

This, of course, is the time-honored and familiar role, but one now charged with new and critically important responsibilities.

The day has long past when the architect could think only in terms of the form and function of a building. The building in relation to its environment and buildings in relation to one another in a common environment are the inescapable concern of the architect in our urban society. These relationships are understandable only in terms of the needs and the aspirations of human beings clustered for purposes of their work, recreation, education, and all the other activities of intensive urban living. The environment that challenges the creative abilities of the present-day architect stretches as far as the explosive force of the modern city has carried people, schools, streets, shops and factories, out beyond the suburbs into those dismal stretches that are neither city nor country and are devoid of the graces and advantages of either.

There have no doubt been conflicting tendencies in your profession, one conceiving design in its narrowest scope, the building and the land on which it stands, and the other seeing the building as part of an organic whole that embraces the total city. Architects committed to this latter view have suffered through long years devoid of opportunity to apply their arts on this larger scale. But time has worked with them. We have entered an era when their talents are indispensable to the execution of established public policy.

A decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family has been a national goal since passage of the Housing Act of 1949. That Act, in its provisions for slum clearance and urban redevelopment, gave us a broad definition of living environment. Experience during the past twelve years has taught us to use many approaches to this task of creating good living environment, and has brought us to the concept of urban renewal. In the Housing Act of 1961 we have perhaps the greatest opportunity ever enjoyed by a democratic society to recreate environment, to undo mistakes of the past, and to apply design in the reshaping of cities.

This is well understood by the Commissioner of the Urban Renewal Administration, William L. Slayton. Commissioner Slayton is a man who values design as a matter of personal conviction as well as of professional concern. He lives in a house of distinguished architecture designed by I. M. Pei. Concerning his work in the Urban Renewal Administration, he has said: "I plan to continue emphasizing design in urban renewal projects. We have started out very well in this respect. Design **has** become an important element in most of our urban renewal projects." And he has called on developers to try new ideas, new relationships between buildings, new site plans, different ideas for urban living.

As President Kennedy has said, we have before us the opportunity—and the responsibility—to remold our cities, and he has urged that we begin now to lay the foundations for livable, efficient and attractive communities of the future.

To guide us in this task is a function of the architect.

This demands that the architect enter into relationships that may be unfamiliar and at times uncomfortable. To contribute significantly to urban design, the architect must make common cause with the practitioners of other arts, must work in cooperation across professional lines to a greater extent than ever before. Economists, sociologists, traffic engineers, social workers, politicians and many others have parts to play in this great work. And the Federal Government, as represented by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, is an ever-present factor.

I say to you now that it is the intent of my Agency to make this relationship one that releases the creative potential of your profession, rather than inhibits it. Otherwise we could not hope to succeed with our own responsibilities.

And what may we hope from the creative powers of architects as we go about this work of renewing our cities?

We can and do hope that the architect will not be content with designing in the patterns of the past. We are dealing with the process of becoming. We are building for the future, designing to meet the needs of tomorrow.

We can hope, too, that in the design of cities, architects will be careful to preserve what is valuable of the past. All need not be new. The architectural masterpieces of the past, in buildings and in cities, show us that the noblest creations of different ages can stand together in beauty enhanced by differences in form and style.

We can hope that architects will see the city in its full dimensions, and will design for the organic whole. The central city presents its own problems, the suburbs theirs, and the build-up areas between still others. But all are part of the same living environment, and we hope to see emerge cities that have unity and consistency. We want unity, but not uniformity. We want consistency, but also diversification and balance. The city is diversified in its uses and functions—a place for living and for work, for education and for recreation, for enjoyment of the arts and of sports. It is as diversified as human nature. Its design should reflect this diversity, but still with unity and with balance.

Finally I will say that we can hope architects will design for the integrity of the city, for the preservation of its essential character in relation to the urban region of which it serves as a center, in relation to the rural areas to which it is a complement. The city as a city, in the sense of a form of culture, a way of life, must be preserved if we are to preserve the high values of our civilization.

* * *

Many of you may have heard our Administrator, Robert C. Weaver, at this year's AIA convention, when he said:

"In your profession are men of great genius whose imagination and inspiration have triumphed over many another obstacle on the frontiers of architecture. Because of their work the task of rebuilding our cities is already well under way.

"You will have in your hands, in the years ahead, a major part in shaping the urban life of this country. What you do will influence the lives of millions yet unborn for decades yet to come. No other generation of architects had before it such an opportunity or such a challenge.

"America waits for your response."

I should like only to add that we are confident of your response. We have been enough in your company to know the high level of your thinking and to sense the eagerness with which you accept the challenge. And I know that America's response to you will be to support your best endeavors.

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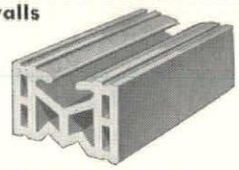

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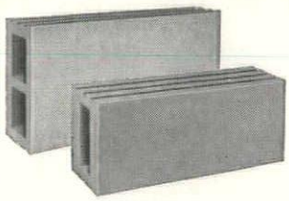

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MICHIGAN ITEMS

RICHARD K. ALBYN, AIA

LINN SMITH ASSOCIATES, INC., Architectural-Engineering firm of Birmingham, Michigan, announce the promotion of Richard K. Albyn, AIA to a principal in charge of all architectural production. Mr. Albyn will continue to handle public relation work, a responsibility he has handled since joining the firm early last year.

Mr. Albyn formerly has been an associate of two prominent local architectural firms, contributing to the development of such projects as the J. L. Huson Company's Northland and Eastland Shoping Centers, Oberlin College and Butler University. Recently he returned from a partnership in Sarasota, Florida, to join the Linn Smith Organization.

The firm, since its inception in 1954, has performed architectural and engineering services on construction of over $30,000,000.00. Currently the firm has projects under contract totaling an additional $8,500,000.00 including several schools, two office buildings, a church, an addition at Kincheloe Air Force Base at Saulte St. Marie, and others.

JERAIR KOURTJIAN AND CHARLES E. RITTER, of Detroit, have been elected Associate Members of the Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

Kourtjian, a 1956 graduate of Lawrence Institute of Technology, has been employed as a draftsman in architectural offices in the Detroit Area. He is now with the ENCO Engineering Company of Detroit.

Ritter, a 1961 graduate of the University of Detroit, has been employed with the U. S. Corps of Engineers of Detroit since 1958.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS BOARD OF DIRECTORS announces schedule of its meetings for the year as follows

Monday, January 22, Ann Arbor

Thursday, February 15, Botsford Inn, Farmington

Wednesday, March 28, Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit

Monday, April 16, Flint

Monday, May 14, With Saginaw Valley Chapter

June none

Thursday, July 19, Botsford Inn, Farmington

Wednesday, August 2, Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island

Monday, September 17, With Western Michigan Chapter

Wednesday, October 17, Northwood Inn, Detroit

Monday, November 19, With Mid-Michigan Chapter

Tuesday, December 18, McGregor Conference Center, Detroit.

FREDERICK J. SCHOETTLEY, AIA, of Palmer, Schoettley Associates, Architects, of Detroit, is a representative of the Detroit Chapter, AIA on APELSCOR (Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Council on Registration). His name was inadvertantly omitted from the list of Chapter committees in our last issue of the Bulletin. Schoettley is Vice Chairman of APELSCOR.

On April 14 of last year Mr. Schoettley was installed as Eminent Commander of Detroit Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, the first time in the organization's 111-year history that an architect has been so honored.

Mr. Schoettley is also Chairman of the Detroit Chapter, AIA Committee on Relations with the Construction Industry. He is currently a member of the Detroit Chapter Board, has served as Director of the Michigan Society of Architects.

Employment of Student Draftsmen

Offices desiring to hire architectural students for summer employment are advised to submit requests to:

Professor Bruno Leon, Chairman, Department of Architecture, University of Detroit, McNichols Road at Livernois, Detroit 21, Michigan.

Professor Earl W. Pellerin, Chairman, Architectural Engineering Department, Lawrence Institute of Technology, 21000 West 10 Mile Road, Southfield, Michigan.

Bureau of Appointments and Occupational Information, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

SUNDBERG-FERAR, Designers, of Southfield, Mich., have been selected to receive The American Institute of Architects Industrial Arts Gold Medal for 1962, it is announced by L. Bancel LaFarge, FAIA, of New York City, Chairman of the AIA Committee on Fine Arts Awards. The Award will be presented at the AIA Annual Convention in Dallas, Texas May 7-11.

Montgomery Ferar, of the firm, is a member of the Detroit Chapter, AIA.

SUNDBERG-FERAR, INC. were awarded the AIA Industrial Arts Gold Medal "For superiority in developing outstanding elegance and commodity for a large variety of designs to be executed by machine, from RCA Whirlpool Miracle Kitchens through a variety of electronic computers the impeccable IBM Typewriter."

The team of Carl W. Sundberg and Montgomery Ferar, AIA have developed the largest appliance design firm in the United States. Consumers throughout the country are buying products designed by the firm from automobiles to automatic coffee makers. Among its designs are the Coldspot refrigerator-freezer combination, IBM Ramac Computer, and the new group of American Seating hospital furniture designed in answer to objections to more conventional hospital furnishings.

NEW ASSOCIATE MEMBERS, Detroit Chapter: Edward F. Riddle, Edward P. Sheeran and John H. Tuharsky have been elected associate members of the Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

Riddle, of Warren received his professional education at Eastern Michigan College and Wayne State University. He is employed as a draftsman with George D. Lytle, Architect of Royal Oak.

Sheeran, of Royal Oak, is a 1960 graduate of the University of Detroit and is employed in the architectural engineering Department of Clair W. Ditchy Associates of Royal Oak.

Tuharsky, of East Detroit, attended Wayne State University. Since 1948 he has been employed with the Kaufmann Window Corporation on their executive staff.

SAM BURTMAN, good friend of the architects, is back in circulation after an attack which kept him in Sinai Hospital of Detroit for about a month, plus a month at home recuperating.

Sam says, "The Lord didn't want me and the devil didn't have room for me, so I'll see you in the Century Brick Company's Parlor at the MSA Convention, March 28, 29 and 30, 1962."

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SAMUEL D. POPKIN, AIA

SAMUEL D. POPKIN, AIA, Associate and Staff Architect with Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc. has been named 1962 chairman of the Committee on Hospitals and Health for the Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Popkin has specialized in institutional and commercial buildings since he joined the Kahn Associates in 1945. At present he is Staff Architect for the recently announced Children's Hospital which will be the first new hospital unit in Detroit's proposed Medical Center.

Purpose of the Hospitals and Health Committee is to cooperate with federal, state, and local agencies, as well as privately sponsored groups, engaged in programs affecting hospitalization and public health. It is the duty of the local committee to make recommendations and suggestions to the regional and national Hospitals and Health Committees of the American Institute of Architects and to work with local representatives of the American Hospital Association on matters of mutual interest.

AIA CHAPTER AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, through its Chairman, Charles J. Marr, FAIA, announces that the Document of the Month for January is "Your Architect," published by the Pennsylvania Society of Architects. Following is the communication accompanying the document.

"Your Architect" a publication of The Pennsylvania Society of Architects for Pennsylvania Synod of the Presbyterian Church is best introduced by the following quotation by William W. Eshbach who was President of PSA when it was published:

"The Synod's basic problem was that the building committees of their various churches around our state did not understand the function of the Architect and how this function was distinguished from the function of the Builder or the Engineer.

Some church committees had actually retained Builders or Engineers to develop the designs of their additions and renovations. This procedure violates our law, of course, but even more important it demonstrated the lack of understanding. Such lack of understanding, I feel, is the fault of the profession rather than of the public.

In the course of our discussions we found that the Synod's staff members at headquarters also lacked full understanding as to the potential of the Architect.

The attached publication was intended for limited distribution — only to the Synod's staff members and their field representatives. A greatly condensed version was to be prepared for issue to the building committees. However after they read the draft they wanted the chairman and his committee members to have the benefit of all of the material in the booklet.

As a consequence of our discussion it was apparent that they did not fully appreciate the possibilities of:

a. retaining the Architect as an adviser or consultant on some limited and preliminary basis;
b. his assistance in programming the needs a year or two in advance of initiating some part of a comprehensive plan;
c. his potential services relative to a comprehensive plan which could be be designed for execution in increments over a period of years;
d. his services relative to site evaluation and selection.

Also they lacked understanding relative to interviewing, evaluating and selecting an Architect. They asked about the Church specialist or the general practitioner — what about the young enthusiastic firm with little or no prior church experience.

The State Society (AIA) published the booklet and furnished 500 copies to the Synod at no charge.

THE SYNOD DISTRIBUTES them along with other guidance material to each Building Committee contemplating renovation, expansion and new construction. The fact that the committees receive the booklet from the Synod rather than from the State Society of Architects we feel is a very important psychological detail.

As follow-through action, several members of our State Society Board met with the Synod's field representatives at their annual meeting and discussed the content of the booklet, the procedures recommended and answered questions. Following this we met with still larger groups of ministers and other officials of the Synod. Some of us disqualified our own firms and met with specific com-

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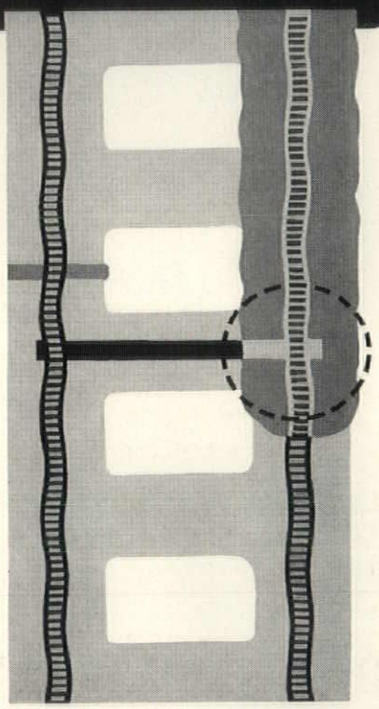

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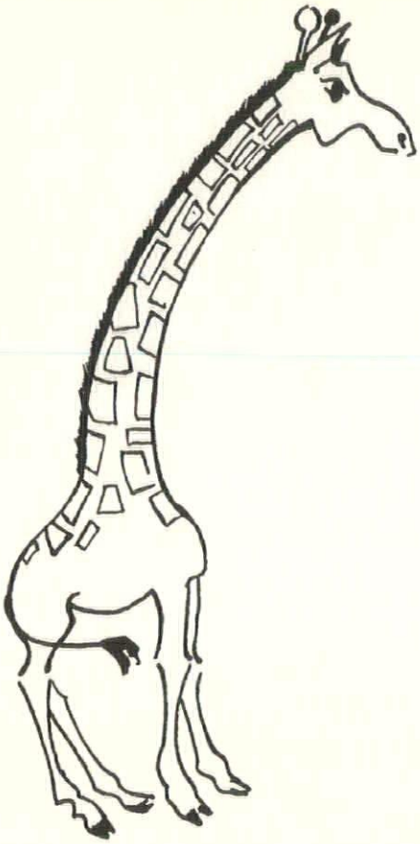

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mittees at the request of the Synod in order to initiate the educational process. These meetings extended over an 18 month period."

Although this booklet was made up for a specific group its broad and complete presentation make it applicable for use by any denomination planning to build.

Should any chapter desire additional copies of this document they are available, at $2.00 per copy, from the Executive Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society, Mr. James Peifer, 708 Payne-Shoemaker Building, 240 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

NEW CORPORATE MEMBERS: Aaro A. J. Annala, George H. Falconer, Donald M. Lawrence and Richard W. Peters have been elected corporate members of the American Institute of Architects and assigned to its Detroit Chapter.

Annala, a 1951 graduate of the University of Michigan, is employed by Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers.

Falconer, received his professional education at Lawrence Institute of Technology, University of Hawaii and the University of Oregon. He is a member of the architectural firm of Clair Ditchy Associates of Royal Oak.

Lawrence, was awarded the Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Scholarship while attending the University of Michigan. He is now a partner in the architectural firm of Tobocman & Lawrence of Detroit.

Peters, while attending Lawrence Institute of Technology, was awarded the Founders Scholarship. He received his professional training in architectural offices in the Detroit area and is employed by the office of Eero Saarinen and Associates.

Egon Wiltschek

Egon Wiltschek, AIA, died in Mt. Carmel Mercy Hospital, Detroit, on December 29, 1961. He was 56 years of age.

Mr. Wiltschek was born in Vienna, Austria on November 5, 1905 and after graduation from the Vienna School of Architecture, Museum of Art and Industry, he practiced architecture in Vienna.

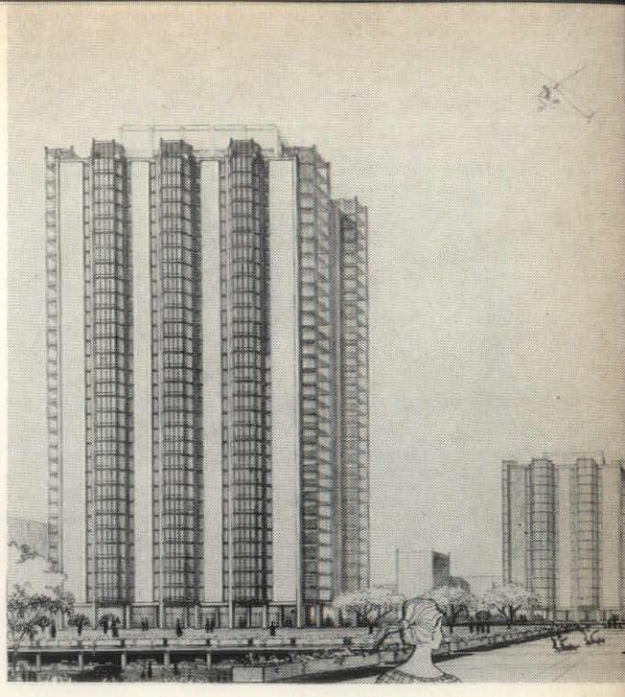
On coming to this country, he became employed in architects' offices in New York City; Jackson, Michigan, and in 1942 with Albert Kahn, Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc., of Detroit.

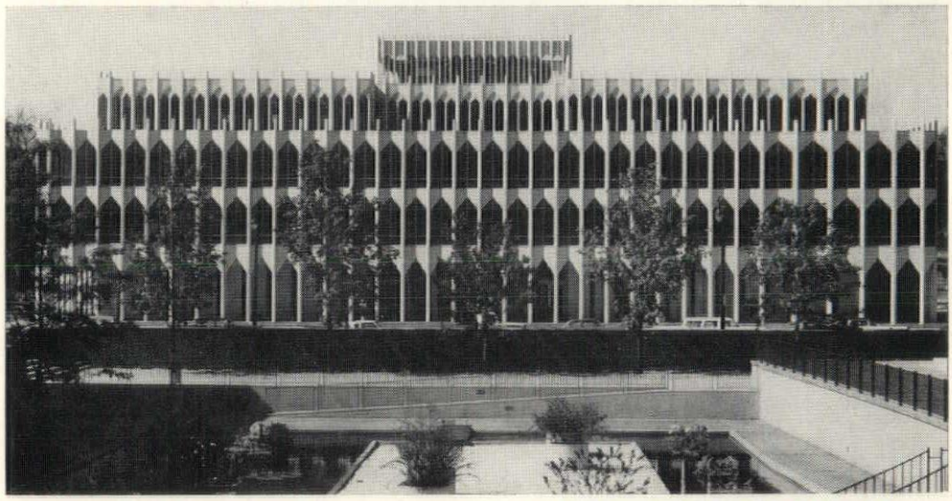
He became registered as an architect in Michigan in 1953. He was also registered by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

Mr. Wiltschek had been an associate member of the Detroit Chapter, AIA from 1946 to 1954, when he was elected to corporate membership in the AIA, its Detroit Chapter and the Michigan Society of Architects. In 1961 he was made an emeritus member of the architectural organizations.

Surviving are his wife, Lily; a daughter, Mrs. Louise Mayerson and three grandchildren.

The design for Beaumont Towers, for Beaumont Company, Inc., by Bloomfield Hills Architects Begrow & Brown; and Stickel & Moody, Associated Architects, has won the Residential Citation Award in the 9th Annual Design Awards Program sponsored by PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE, national architectural magazine. The Towers are planned for the North Section of the Gratiot Redevelopment area of Detroit.





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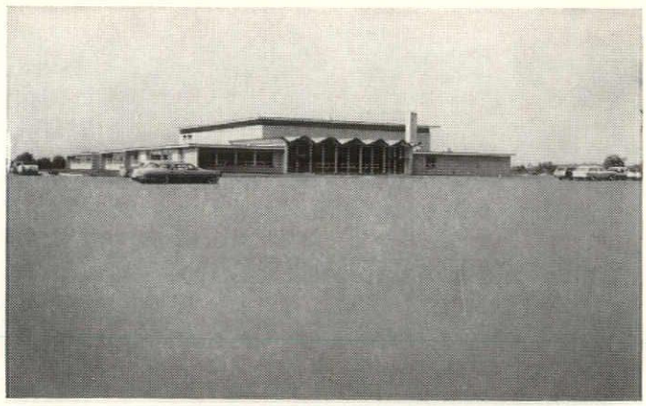

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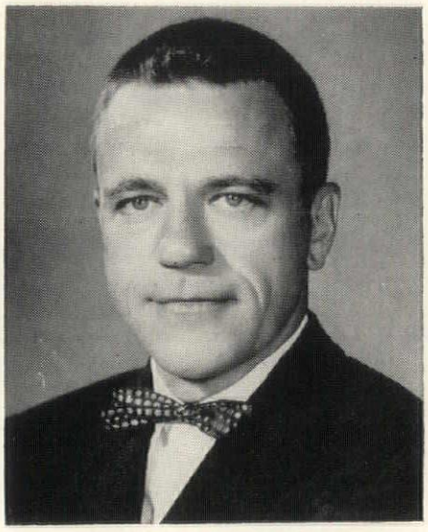

JAMES B. HUGHES, AIA

James Bennett Hughes has been appointed Executive Director of the Michigan Society of Architects and the Detroit Chapter AIA and the Michigan Architectural Foundation. Charles H. MacMahon, President of the MSA and Paul B. Brown, President of the Detroit Chapter announced Mr. Hughes appointment effective March 1, 1962. Jim, as he is known to his many friends, both in architecture and the building industry, has had the experience and background that all concerned felt was most desirable for this position.

Mr. Hughes is 46 years old, a 1937 graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology and worked in offices in Pennsylvania, Cleveland, Ohio, and in the Detroit area with the offices of Albert Kahn; Saarinen, Swanson & Saarinen; Harley, Ellington & Day; Cornelius L. T. Gabler, as well as in his own office. He was registered in Michigan in 1945 and is now registered in 28 states. He is also a former member of the MSA Board and has been a member of several AIA Chapter Committees. He was Chairman of the MSA Convention Committee in 1956 and the Detroit Chapter Centennial Exhibition Committee in 1957. He resigned as staff Architect of the S. S. Kresge Company to take up his new position.

In addition, Jim Hughes taught in the Architectural Department of Lawrence Institute of Technology for eight (8) years, but his experience in other fields continues.

While at Carnegie Tech he worked on the College paper and year book. He has written special features for the MSA Monthly Bulletin and other publications and has edited a newsletter for his neighborhood association. Finally, he has been a member of The Players and The Fine Arts Society of Detroit, for which he has designed sets and directed and appeared in dramatic presentations.

President Charles MacMahon has stressed the importance of this position and the large role to be filled, increased greatly by Michigan being made a region plus its growing number of Chapters. Our liaison with the Institute in Washington must be increased and transmitted to the Society, Chapters and individual members.

A part of Mr. Hughes' time will be spent as Executive Director of the Detroit Chapter whose large membership demands the partial services similar to those performed by Talmage C. Hughes for many years. The Detroit Chapter will assume the proportionate share of James Hughes' salary and expenses.

Mr. Hughes was selected by a screening committee and, in turn, approved by the MSA Board, Detroit Chapter AIA, and the Michigan Architectural Foundation, because, they believe he will bring the initiative and leadership which goes beyond any list of written rules and explores new ways to better serve the profession and, in turn, the community.

James B. Hughes office will be located at the office of the Monthly Bulletin, 120 Madison Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan.—GERALD G. DIEHL, AIA

Building Products Register

Architects and their specification writers who are concerned with the relative merits of different building products have long felt the need for a more objective analysis of these materials than is furnished in product literature. A few years ago, local Chapters of the Institute took the initiative in persuading the Institute to undertake the preparation of such a register, and a group of 600 architects and others was assigned the task of preparing and reviewing material for the book. The result of this effort was the publishing and distribution, in 1960, of the AIA Building Products Register.

General acceptance of the Register by architects was favorable; in Michigan, some 60 architectural offices are now using the book. It is designed, not to supplant manufacturers' literature, but to supplement this more detailed information. By offering a concise comparative analysis of product data and performance, the Register helps the architect select more readily the three or four comparable products that he may wish to examine more thoroughly in preparing his specifications. In a period when the volume of building products literature is mushrooming, this type of assistance is a very real time saver.

Admittedly, the first edition of the Building Products Register had shortcomings. The format was, in some instances, confusing; numerous abbreviations and the small type were problems; and the fact that listings of manufacturers were often limited was a major handicap. At a recent meeting of the Institute Committee on Architectural Building Information Services, I was impressed with the fact that members of the committee are well aware of these shortcomings, and are taking steps to correct them. The 1962 edition of the Register, now in the mail, is 40% larger than the first volume, and it is much more easily used.

The major problem — increasing the number of listings — is a difficult one. The full potential value of the Register will be realized only when a major percentage of qualified manufacturers are represented, and some architects are inclined to postpone using the book until such time. Many manufacturers, on the other hand, will be willing to pay for listings in the Register when a greater percentage of architects are using it. This becomes a case of the chicken and the egg.

It is evident that greatly increased participation by producers will come with an increase in the sale of the book to architects. Many producers, not presently listed, are definitely interested in getting into the Register as the sales volume increases. So we have here a specification aid of real value right now, but with the potential of much greater value if we all make the effort to use it now. The 1962 edition of the Building Products Register can be ordered through Tal Hughes' office, or directly from the Building Products Registry Service, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Price, $15.00 to AIA members, $25.00 to others.—PAUL B. BROWN

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Detroit Chapter's Next Meeting

MARIO G. SALVADORI

MARIO G. SALVADORI, Professor of Civil Engineering and Architecture at Columbia University, will be the speaker at a meeting of the Detroit Chapter, AIA, at Harlan House Motel, 6500 John C. Lodge Expressway, March 8. His subject will be "A Critique of Architecture."

A reception, at which cocktails may be bought, will begin at 6:00, dinner will be served at 6:30 and the program will begin at 8:00 p.m. The public, including ladies, are especially invited.

Professor Salvadori is a native of Rome, Italy, where he received degrees from, and taught at, Rome University. He is honorary professor of Civil engineering, University of Minas Gerais, Brazil. He is author of three books (translated into five languages) and more than 90 papers on mechanics and structures. He is an associate of Paul Weidlinger, Consulting Engineer, of New York City. In January he was given the Great Teacher Award of Columbia University's Society of Older Graduates.

Professor Salvadori speaks five languages. Dean Philip N. Youtz, FAIA, Chairman of the Program Committee for Detroit Chapter, AIA, has heard Professor Salvadori lecture, "with the greatest delight and I know that members of our Chapter will very much enjoy hearing him."

President Brown has announced that when time permits, following future meetings of the Chapter, there will be afforded members the opportunity of expressing themselves on various subjects pertaining to the Chapter, its operation, etc. If there is sufficient indication to warrant it, a meeting will be set aside for this particular purpose.

Detroit Chapter Meeting Report

Detroit Chapter, AIA, jointly with the Michigan Society of Architects, conducted a third session of the series on Urban Design and Renewal, at General Motors Technical Center, Warren, Michigan on January 18, 1962. Dinner was served to 140. Twice that number attended the two sessions.

Beginning at 4:00 p.m., Mr. Louis G. Redstone, AIA, Co-Chairman of the program, gave some introductory remarks.

Mr. Charles A. Blessing, AIA, Director of Planning, Detroit City Plan Commission was moderator of the session. He introduced Mr. Mark K. Herley, of the Detroit Housing Commission, who spoke on "Urban Renewal in Detroit — How it Works," and Mr. Francis P. Bennett, Head City Planner, Detroit City Plan Commission, who spoke on "Urban Renewal in Detroit — How It's Planned."

Following dinner, Paul B. Brown, President, Detroit Chapter, AIA, opened the continuing session and paid tribute to our late distinguished member Eero Saarinen, FAIA, who designed the G. M. Tech Center. He read the following testimonial:

In the death of Eero Saarinan, our Chapter has lost one of its most distinguished members. His genius is unquestioned; he will be equally remembered by those who knew him for his quiet industry, unfailing patience, and kindness to others. His genius is colored by these warm personal qualities.

Eero Saarinen was a spokesman for the generation that has consolidated the gains of our revolutionaries. His architecture, while ever creative, was always honest and basic. His art was founded on deep convictions, which he translated into significant and beautiful forms.

His work will take its high place in history. We pay tribute to both his talent for creating great architecture and his talent for enriching the lives of others. We are proud that, for a short time, he was one of us.

(The American Institute of Architects, at its Annual Convention in Dallas, May 7-11, 1962, will award its Gold Medal to Eero Saarinen, posthumously. This is only the second time in history the Medal has been so awarded. In 1946 it was awarded to Louis Sullivan, posthumously. Eero's father, the late Eliel Saarinen, FAIA, was awarded the AIA Gold Medal, highest honor the Institute can bestow, in 1947.)

Mr. Blessing continued as moderator and introduced Mr. Albert Cole, Vice President of Reynolds Metals Company sponsor of the New Eastwick Project, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who spoke on "Industry's Participation in Urban Renewal," and Mr. Carl Feiss, FAIA, Chairman of the AIA Committee on Urban Design, who spoke on "City Rebuilding—The End Result."

Mr. Feiss took occassion to add a statement of further tribute to Mr. Saarinen, in relating his experience of several years at Cranbrook Academy of Art.

All of the speakers gave excellent talks, which we hope to publish in future issues of the Bulletin.

The fourth and final session in the series will be held on March 29, 1962, in connection with the MSA Convention at Detroit's Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel.

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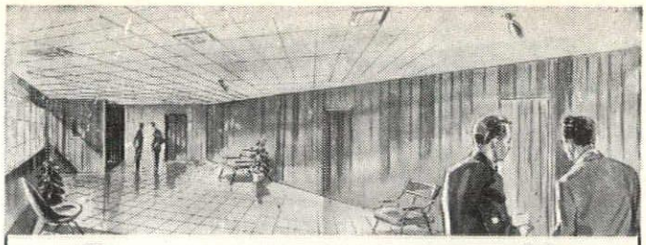

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF WOMEN'S ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF DETROIT

Have You Heard?

Edna Morison and (right) Gladys Hammett

The regular monthly meeting of WALD scheduled for March 20th at the Women's City Club has been cancelled. This was done in order to better co-ordinate our program with the 48th Annual MSA Convention being held at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel March 28, 29, and 30.

Mrs. Ralph W. Hammett, of Ann Arbor, is Chairman of the WALD Convention Committee for Ladies Activities. Her Co-chairman is Mrs. Linn Smith, wife of the Director of the Michigan Region. Others serving on the Committee are: Registration — Mrs. LaVern Nelsen, Mrs. Hurless Bankes, and Mrs. William Fernald. Hostesses during the Convention will be all active members of WALD plus Mrs. Richard Frank, of Lansing, Mrs. Shirley Truesdale of Flint, Mrs. Robert G. Bell of Midland, and Mrs. Philip N. Youtz and Mrs. Herbert Johe of Ann Arbor.

PROGRAM FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 29th:

12:30 P. M. is the time for cocktails and luncheon in the Michigan Room followed by a program entitled "A Preview of EASTER Bonnets."

The Hats will be modeled by members of the cast of Goodwill Industries "Fashion Fads, and Fancies" show. Commentator will be Mrs. Ernest J. Dellar. The hats are from the Nancy Richards collection of New York and will be sold at nominal prices after the show. Proceeds will go to "swell the coffers" of the Biddle House Furnishings Committee, so that they may be able to try and complete that project by June of this year. This is not a complimentary luncheon this year. The luncheon tickets are priced at $3.00.

PROGRAM FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 30th:

A chartered bus will leave the hotel at 11:00 A. M. for "A Trip Abroad." After leaving the tunnel at Windsor, Ontario, we will proceed to the home of WALD member, Mrs. George Y. Masson at 3069 Alexander Blvd. for cocktails.

The cocktails are being served through the courtesy of the Windsor Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects. At 12:30 P. M., the bus will leave for the Willistead Galleries for luncheon at 1:00 P. M. Luncheon will be followed by a lecture and tour of the Galleries. Bus will return to the Hotel at about 4:00 P. M. Tickets for this event are priced at $2.75. Please fill out the "pre-registration Card" for these two outstanding events and return to the address on the card by Wednesday, March 28th. No cancellations can be accepted after that date. Presiding officer at both luncheons will be WALD President, Mrs. Robert Blakeslee.

The February 20th meeting at the Women's City Club was well attended. Mrs. Ligia Bieliukas spoke on "Guard Well the Key." Her lecture pointed up the value and appreciation of our "Great American Heritage."

April 17th meeting calls for Annual reports of Committees and Annual election of officers. The program is entitled "Women Winners of the Nobel Prize in Literature," after which tea will be served. Details will be announced on reservation notices.

Congratulations to Jo and Jerry Diehl—a son, Frederick William was born January 4th.

Remember to make your reservations EARLY for the convention activities. See you there.

Saginaw Valley Chapter, A.I.A.

Official Publication of the Saginaw Valley Chapter of The American Institute of Architects

JACKSON B. HALLETT, President, 219½ E. Main Street, Midland, Mich.
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EUGENE C. STARKE, Secretary, P.O. Box 748, Bay City.
ROBERT G. BELL, Treasurer, 315 Post Street, Midland.
HARVEY C. ALLISON, Director, Chapter & MSA, 315 Post Street, Midland.
DANIEL W. TOSHACH, Director, 709 Federal Street, Saginaw.

By
EUGENT C. STARKE, AIA
Chapter Correspondent

At its meeting on January 22 at the Michigan House in Bay City, the Saginaw Valley Chapter announced its schedule of meetings for the coming year as follows:

January, Bay City; February, Saginaw; March, at large; April, Saginaw; May, Midland; June, July and August, none; September, Bay City; October, Midland; November, Saginaw.

The Board of the Chapter also announced committee appointments for the coming year as follows, the first-named being chairman:

OFFICE PRACTICE, Frederick E. Wigen.

EDUCATION, Vincent T. Boyle.

HEALTH AND HOSPITAL, Daniel W. Toshach.

SCHOOL - EDUCATION FACILITIES, William O. Prine.

AWARDS, Robert W. Hammerschmidt, E. Roger Simon, Arthur E. Nelson.

AGC-AIA, William A. Spears, Don J. Kelly.

TRI - COUNTY PLANNING, Vincent T. Boyle, Paul A. Brysselbout, Frederick E. Wigen.

BUILDING PRESERVATION, Willard E. Fraser.

SVC-SAC, William O. Prine.

PUBLIC RELATIONS, David E. Walsh, Norman A. Kline, Robert A. Kretchman, Robert Berry, Donald R. Humphrey, Jack Feagely, Robert G. Bell (adviser).

William A. Spears was appointed to represent the Chapter at a special panel discussion on "Safety in Construction" held at Hotel Bancroft on February 9, 1962 under the joint sponsorship of the Eastern Michigan Construction Industry and the Construction Division, Michigan Safety Conference.

The program for the January meeting, "Sound Control in Design," was presented by Dave Feryus and Norman Sanborn of the United States Gypsum Company. The presentation brought out the problems of acoustics and the basic methods of solution. Our thanks to US Gypsum.

The February meeting to be held in Saginaw was scheduled as the first of what is hoped will be the Annual Chapter Awards Program.

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JAMES E. TOMLINSON, MSA Director, 5227 S. Dort Highway, Flint 7.

By

GERALD E. HARBURN, AIA

Chapter Secretary

HERMAN J. KLEIN, PRESIDENT of the Flint Area Chapter, AIA, has announced the 1962 Chapter committee appointments as follows, the first-named being Chairman:

MEMBERSHIP — Robert Mengel, Ralph Dittmer, Gordon Mead.

OFFICE PRACTICE — Gerald Harburn, Donald Sellers, Ralph Knuth, Marcus Reed, John Apsey.

CHAPTER AFFAIRS — Robert Gazall, Arthur Kaulfuss, Clifford Gibbs, Auldin Nelson, Henry Rose, Lawrence Robbins.

URBAN DESIGN AND HOUSING — Thomas Sedgewick, Dale Suomela, T. Neel Eubank, James E. Tomblinson, Ronald Reno, John Stocker.

EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION — Clifford E. Gibbs, Thomas Sedgewick, Charles Williams, William Berry.

RESEARCH — Gerald Harburn, Quenton Garland, James Wheat, David Hanoute.

AWARDS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLIED ARTS—S. A. Nurmi, Lauren Kretchmar, Wesley McKinley, Henry Rose, Lawrence Botti, William Berry, Don Allen.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS—A. Charles Jones, George Hawes, Herman Klein, John Apsey, Tommy Roberts.

HOME BUILDING INDUSTRY — Gerald Harburn, James Tomblinson, David Hanoute, Richard Currie.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS — Lauren Kretchmar, Arthur Kaulfuss, Quenton Garland, Ralph Dittmer, Donovan Allen, Marcus Reed.

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH — Deane Truesdell, Dale Suomela, Donald Sellers, William Berry, Archie Campbell.

RELATIONS WITH THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY—Ralph Knuth, Donald Sellers, Herman Klein, Richard Currie, Archie Campbell, Henry Rose.

GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS — Robert Gazall, Thomas Sedgewick, Donovan Allen, Henry Rose, Felix Bessolo.

PUBLIC RELATIONS — Auldin Nelson, Robert Gazall, Lawrence Botti, Ronald Reno.

COLLABORATION WITH THE DESIGN PROFESSIONS — Dale Suomela, Deane Truesdell, James Wheat, Robert Luenberger.

MONTHLY BULLETIN MSA—Gerald Harburn, Lawrence A. Robbins.

GENESEE COUNTY ZOO COMMITTEE —James E. Tomblinson.

MSA DRAFTSMAN COMPETITION — T. Neel Eubank.

MSA ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE — Robert Gazall.

CAREER DAY COMMITTEE — Gerald Harburn, Dale Suomela, Deane Truesdell, Robert Gazall, Marcus Reed, Larry Botti, Felix Bessolo, Charles Williams.

APELSCOR—Thomas Sedgewick, Robert Gazall.

PROGRAM—Robert Gazall.

REGISTRATION AND EXAM. — Thomas Sedgewick, Robert Gazall, Clifford Gibbs, Lauren Kretchmar, Herman Klein.

CODES AND STANDARDS—Wesley McKinely, Arthur Kaulfuss, Robert Mengel.

URBAN DESIGN & HOUSING: James E. Tomblinson has been an active member of the MSA Urban Design Committee responsible for programming the Urban Renewal Seminars. Following the completion of the series of seminars, the committee hopes to continue interest in Urban Renewal and particularly helping chapter members to become more informed, by offering assistance to Flint's newly appointed Urban Renewal Director, Mr. Charles Richert. With the recent adoption of Flint's Master Plan and the appointment of Mr. Richert, much-needed planning and related activities can be started in cooperation with City, County and State planning officials.

AWARDS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLIED ARTS: Under the Chairmanship of S. A. Nurmi, this committee planned and conducted the Flint Area Chapter, First Annual Chapter Awards program in 1961 from which $250 in entrance fees were allocated to start the Chapter's Education and Scholarship fund. Inquiries have also been made to the University of Michigan College of Architecture and Design and the U. of M. Flint Branch concerning the possibility of having a series of architectural design courses conducted at the Flint Branch.

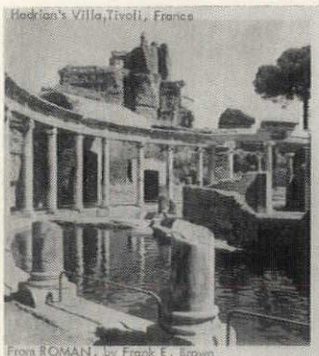
Vice-President Robert Gazall has scheduled a technical program for the March Chapter dinner meeting to be held Monday evening, March 19, 1962. Co-sponsored by the Royalite Electric Supply of Flint and Lightolier, the program is to be a "Technical Demonstration of New Lighting Fixtures and Systems."

A special committee has been appointed to pursue this objective and a progress report will be made later.

HOME BUILDING INDUSTRY: Chairman Gerald E. Harburn announces that Burroughs Building Center of Flint has commissioned the Flint Area Chapter to design a "House of the Year" from which fees and royalties will go to the Chapter Treasury for supplement dues. Work will be done by the committee members and is to include design, working drawings and specifications, supervision and interior design. The sponsor has engaged a local landscape architect to work with the committee. The program calls for the house to be open in June and if successful, the program is to become an annual project for the Chapter.

GENESEE COUNTY ZOO COMMITTEE: James E. Tomblinson reports that first-stage construction on the Genesee County Zoo project designed by the Flint Area Chapter is scheduled to begin later in the year.

REGISTRATION AND EXAMINATION: Under the chairmanship of Thomas Sedgewick, the Flint Chapter has the rather unique assignment of writing and correcting the mechanical portion of the architect's state board examination. Sedgewick is a member of the State Registration Board and is to be congratulated for his efforts in making this activity possible. The 1961 examination marked the initiation of this highly successful and important committee function. Serving with Sedgewick are Robert Gazall, Clifford Gibbs, Lauren Kretchmar and Herman Klein.



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By
J. WESLEY OLDS, AIA
Chapter Correspondent

Mid-Michigan Chapter is Active

This correspondent was much impressed of late with the many and varied activities engaged in by the architects of our Chapter area. A little research turned up some interesting sidelines of avocational work. The following information shows, I believe, that architects are not disinterested in other lines of activities and, on the contrary, are much involved.

Just about all the architects are very much included in their various Churches, serving in some capacity, and three were found to be choir members in their churches. Another is the Secretary for the Board of Information and Stewardship of the Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod, and is past President of his local church board as well as the Michigan Alumni Club and a member of the Planning Committee for the educational institutions of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod. Another Architect is on the Church Extension Board of the Michigan District of the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church.

Many of the men are members of the various local Kiwanis, Rotary, Optimist and Civitan Clubs and are consequently active in committee work with those groups. One member in February, with Kiwanis, served as Chairman of the Okemos High School Career Day on the 15th. He was responsible for securing 53 different careers for the afternoon sessions and handled the career on architecture himself.

Some others wrangle great problems in the "Torch Club." This one gives the architect a chance to speak before a crowd. Two are members of the Lansing Mayor's Advisory Committee on Capital Improvements. We have members in the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce. Several are active in Y.M.C.A. work and derive benefits from those programs, also. One is Treasurer of the local Board of Directors of the Y.M.C.A. and a member of the national Board of Directors of the "Y" as well as past President of the local board and national President of the "Y's Men." Another architect is Chairman of the "Men and Religion" program of the Lansing "Y".

Other clubs and organizations listed are the Downtown Coaches Club, Business Men's Association, Methodist Advisory Committee, Civic Players Chairman of Play Reading and Casting, 4-H Club, Friends of the Library of both Lansing and East Lansing, Masonic Lodge, Lansing's Citizen's Committee on School Needs and this group's Buildings and Sites Sub-Committee, Lansing Ski Club, Boy Scouts, Portland Planning Commission, Meridian Township Planning Commission and Chairman of their Sub-Division Committee, South Clinton County Citizen's School Study Committee, P.T.A. (for several), Governor's Committee on Capital Development, Chairman of Restoration of the Biddle House on Mackinac Island, Lansing Child Guidance Committee, East Lansing Downtown Redevolpment, Brookings Institute Conference for the Lansing Community, Blue Ribbon Committee for Urban Renewal, Lansing Civic Symphony, Committee on Problems of the American Community, Chairman of the Committee for the New Building Code of East Lansing, Member of the Lansing Board of Education and past President, Secretary of State Building Commission, Board Member of the Lansing Downtown Development Council, Lansing Junior and Senior Builders and Traders, Hasleit's Citizen's Committee.

Two members are active in the Naval Reserves, one being a Lieutenant Commander and the other a full Commander. One lady member is active in the Altrusa Club.

It is quite evident that our local Chapter is taking President Will's advice seriously and are letting our citizens know about architects by their many unrelated civic and community activities as residents and citizen Architect's interested in other things. This is certainly one of the best Public Relations work we can all engage in for the Chapter as well as our own practices.

Left to right, back row: Howard E. DeWolf, Richard Frank, Walter Laitala, Directors; and Lewis Fowler, Treasurer. Clarence Rosa, another Director, is not pictured. Mr. Frank is the M. S. A. Director from this Chapter and Past President.

PHOTO BY AUTHOR, OCTOBER 1961

FROM GEORGIAN BAY TO CHESAPEAKE BAY—The palatial, sleek, 127-foot, ocean-going yacht "Miss Ann" under charter to the Chesapeake Club at The Tides Inn, Irvington, Virginia, was formerly the yacht "Siele" designed by the great naval architect B. T. Dobson of New Bedford, Massachusetts, for the late Detroit financier John H. French, and used by him on the Great Lakes and to commute from the Grosse Pointe Yacht Club to his summer home at Les Cheneaux Islands and the Georgian Bay region. Now used by members of the Chesapeake Club for daily cruises up the historic and romantic Rappahannock River and out into Chesapeake Bay in Tidewater Virginia

THE TIDES INN

A Small, Select Architectural

"OSPREY ON RAPPAHANNOCK"

From an original water color presented to the author by 92-year-old artist Mopsy Olds—known as the "Grandma Moses of Virginia." Descendant of General Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, she resides in her lovely home on the banks of the Rappahannock adjacent to the historic site of Robert "King" Carter's mansion: "Corotoman." The Osprey had built a nest in an ancient oak said to have been planted by "King" Carter

A LONG, SLEEK, BLACK ROLLS ROYCE rolled up under the chaste white porte-cochere of The Tides Inn not long ago. When the uniformed chauffeur opened the limousine door, monogrammed with an orange "W. W.," out stepped an elderly woman of distinguished mien and elegant carriage, wearing an orchid (her favorite flower) on her wrap, and followed by her personal maid. This aristocratic personage, it seems, had come back to pay a visit to the land of her forefathers in historic Tidewater Virginia. Not only was she a direct descendant of the powerful and celebrated Indian Emperor Powhatan, and thus, a member of America's first family of importance, but she was, also, one of America's "First Ladies" (a cognomen she disliked) as the wife of the twenty-eighth president of the United States. She was the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and she had come back to the very site, legend says, where three hundred and forty-five years before her beautiful great (6 times) grandmother the Princess Pocahontas had been kidnaped.

Historic Tidewater Virginia and the great realm of Virginia as such, came into titular being under the adventuring aegis of the Elizabethan gallant Sir Walter Raleigh — the dashing favorite of Queen Elizabeth I who lost his luckless head to crafty King James I.

Raleigh, fired by the impressive exploits of the Spanish Conquistadors whose marvelous maraudings in the New World had sent an endless flow of golden booty to fill the hungry coffers of King Charles and his son Philip II of Spain, resolved that now, since almost eighty-seven years had passed since John Cabot's early exploration had touched the American continent for Henry VII on June 24, 1497, it was high time for some sturdy Englishmen to assert their prerogatives for the glory of England and for Queen Elizabeth in particular.

When his adventuring half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert's expedition to America in 1583 met with failure Raleigh immediately petitioned the Queen for a new grant. On March 25, 1584, Raleigh received from Elizabeth her letters patent "for himself, his heirs and assigns for an extensive tract of country in America extending from the 33rd to the 40th parallel of north latitude."

It read: "To discover such remote

COURTESY THE TIDES INN

POCAHONTAS POINTE—Where legend says crafty Captain Samuel Argall kidnaped the celebrated Princess Pocahontas in the spring of 1613 and thereby opened up a whole new world for her, with her subsequent marriage to John Rolfe at Jamestown and her historic presentation in London at the royal court of James I. The beautiful and fashionable Tides Inn, designed by the well-known Louisiana architect Douglass Vincent Freret, AIA, of Freret and Wolf of New Orleans, now stands in gracious elegance on this historic spot, with every activity for the pleasure of its many guests who make a yearly rendezvous for a happy holiday in its charming climate of Colonial America

Gem on the Banks of the Historic Rappahannock

heathen and barbarous lands, not actually possessed by any Christian prince, nor inhabited by Christian people, as to him or them should seem good, to hold same with all prerogatives, commodities, jurisdictions, royalties, and privileges, etc."

Two ships were fitted out, their command given to Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow, and put to sea on April 27, 1584.

Barlow wrote to Raleigh July 2, 1584: "We found shoal water where we smelt so sweet and so strong a smell, as if we had been in the midst of some delicate garden abounding with all kinds of odoriferous flowers, by which we were assured, that land could not be far distant . . . and after thanks given to God for our safe arrival thither, we manned our boats, and went to view the land next adjoining, and to take possession of the same in the right of the Queen's most excellent Majesty, as rightful Queen and Princess of the same, and after delivered the same over to your use, according to her Majesty's grant and letter patent, under Her Highness' great seal . . . Next day there came unto us divers boats, and one of them the King's brother, accompanied with forty or fifty men, very handsome and goodly people, and in their behavior as mannerly and civil as any in Europe. His name was Granganimeo, and the king is called Wingina, the country Wingandacoa, and now by Her Majesty Virginia."

Raleigh's heroic and persevering attempts at colonization in the next few years ended in utter failure, and finally, after pauperizing himself to the extent of over £40,000 ($3,000,000), he realized the colossal chore which he as a lone proprietor would have to put up with in the establishment of the Virginia Colony. Therefore, on March 7, 1589, he assigned over to "a company of gentlemen and merchants of London" the right to continue the enterprise with English subjects, reserving for himself, however, "the fifth part of all gold or silver ore discovered."

Although Raleigh had not succeeded in his great plan of founding an empire across the sea his perseverance and enterprising efforts paved the way for those who took up the quest seventeen years later when James I, on April 10, 1606, issued a patent to the London Company and assigned to it all the region between the 34th and 38th degrees of latitude.

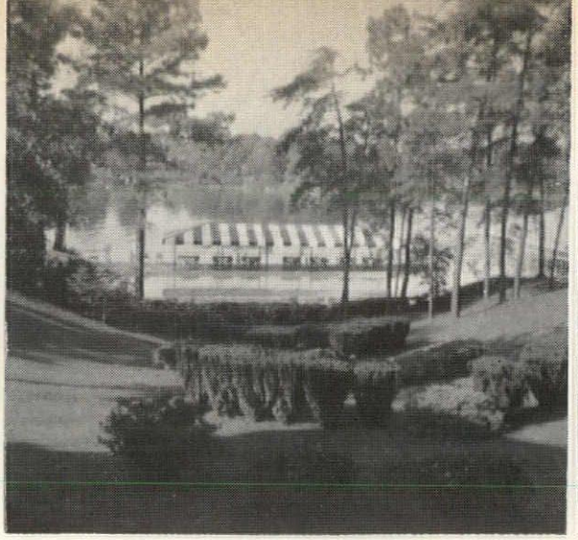
By GUSTAVUS ARNOLD

The men chiefly interested in this organization were explorer Bartholomew Gosnold, merchant Edward Wingfield, clergyman Robert Hunt, chief-justice of England Sir John Popham, historian Richard Hakluyt, nobleman Sir Ferdinand Gorges and soldier-of-fortune Captain John Smith.

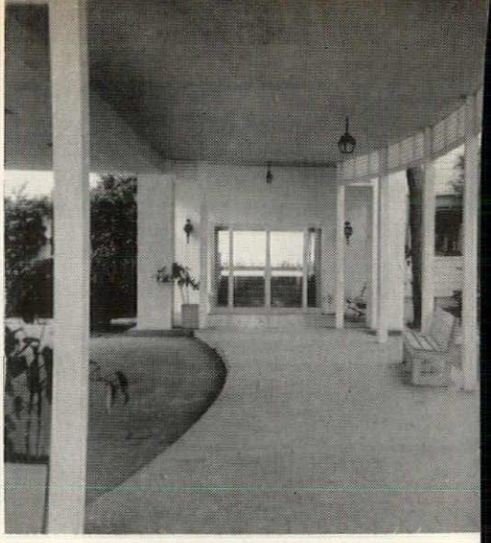
Under command of Christopher Newport a fleet of three vessels, the Sarah Constant, Goodspeed and Discovery, sailed from Blackwell, England, December 9, 1606, with 105 colonists for America.

After a hazardous Atlantic crossing, a storm blew them into the mouth of Chesapeake Bay in April 1607, past two promontories of land which they named Cape Henry, after the Prince of Wales, and

NORTH VERANDA



VIEW FROM NORTH VERANDA



EAST ENTRANCE PORTE-COCHERE

PHOTOS BY AUTHOR, OCTOBER 1961

Cape Charles, after the second son of James I who later became Charles I.

Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in America was founded on May 13, 1607. Soon starvation stalked the little fort but ingenious Captain Smith discovered a friendly tribe of Chikahominy Indians and from them gained a large store of corn to revive their famished spirits.

Not one to idle away his time among the disgruntled colonists, Smith set forth in the winter of 1607-8 to ascend the James River. He was captured by Opechancanough Sachem of the Pamunkies and reputed brother of Emperor Powhatan, charmed him with the mysteries of an ivory compass and saved his own life by it.

Many years before, two young Indians had been kidnaped by a party of white men and Smith seemed to resemble the leader of that party so he was taken in "show and triumph" about the country to see if he could be identified—but they all found him too short in stature.

"From the Youghtanunds they led him to the Mattaponies, the Plankatanks, the Nantaughtacunds, on the Rappahannock, and the Nominies on the Patowmack River. And having passed him over all these rivers, they brought him back through several other nations, to Opechancanough's habitation at Pamunkey; where with frightful howlings and many strange and hellish ceremonies, they conjured him for three days, to know, as they told him, whether he intended them well or ill."

Later, Smith (who wrote the above) was invited and feasted in a sumptuous manner by Opitchapan, second brother of Powhatan, and next in line to all his dominions.

After his release by Emperor Powhatan, at the dramatic behest of his daughter Pocahontas, Smith returned to Jamestown.

In the summer of 1608, while Champlain was founding Quebec, Smith was traveling the waters of the Chesapeake Bay region where the "abundance of fish lying so thick with their heads above water" was so great "that in want of nets they tried to catch them in frying pans."

Smith and his crew of twelve covered some three thousand miles exploring the Potomac as far as the present city of Washington and the Rappahannock and its many estuaries, including the present Corotoman River and Carter's Creek, and as far as the present city of Fredericksburg. While fishing at the mouth of the Rappahannock, Smith almost died from the effects of a wound sustained when an enraged stingray gave him a severe jab in the arm.

In a real sense Captain John Smith was the first Tidewater Virginian.

At the time of the founding of Jamestown the great Indian Emperor Powhatan whose real name was Wahunsonacock ruled the area now known as Tidewater Virginia. His kingdom extended from the southern tributaries of the James River to the Patuxent on the north (now part of Maryland) including the three peninsulas formed by the Potomac, Rappahannock, York and James Rivers. His realm covered more than twenty tribes numbering eight thousand subjects.

Powhatan was a tall well-proportioned man of about sixty, "strong and sinewy," his dour-faced expression set off by a hi beard. His retinue contained fifty of th tallest warriors in his kingdom. His chie residence was Powhatan near where th present city of Richmond now stands an his other home was at Wer-o-woco-moco on the York River not far from Chesapeak Bay. He had twenty stalwart sons an eleven beautiful daughters, among ther one named Cleopatra, and another, hi favorite, the celebrated Pocahontas.

Known as one of the most remarkabl Indians of history, Powhatan possesse "great tact and diplomacy" and was with out peer "in honesty, integrity and intel lectuality."

It should be said here that at first th Indians met the whites peaceably an gave them plenty of provisions, but whe they finally became aware that the me with "thundering sticks" had come to re main and take away their lands fro

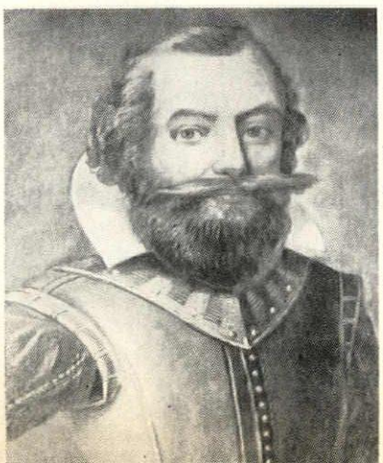
SIR WALTER RALEIGH
(1552-1618)

Life's dream: Colonization of America. Failed. Paved way for others. Celebrated Elizabethan navigator, courtier, author, soldier, poet. Born: Devonshire, England. Noble countenance, manly dignity. Favorite of Elizabeth I. Fought valiantly Spanish Armada. Sponsored Poet Edmund Spencer. Accused falsely of high treason. Spent 13 years in Tower of London. Wrote World History. Beheaded to placate Spanish king

Portrait By Vertue, London, 1602.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH
(1579-1631)

First true Virginian. English explorer, adventurer, writer. Born: Lincolnshire, England. Courageous, resourceful, voluble. Fond of Marcus Aurelius' essays. Fought against Turks. Slave in Crimea; slew master; fled to Poland. At 28 founded Jamestown, May 13, 1607. Life saved by Pocahontas. Virginia Colony president 1608. Envied, badly burned, almost drowned. Died in poverty. Buried: St. Sepulchre Church, London



Portrait By Simon De Passe, London, 1616

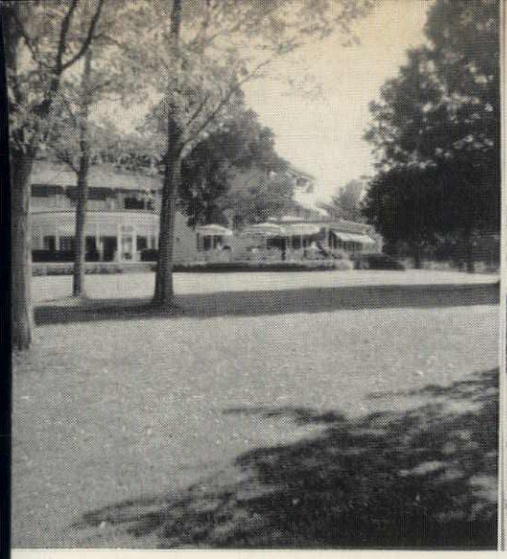
PRINCESS MATOAKA POWHATAN
(1595-1617)

Great (6 times) grandmother of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Favorite daughter of Indian Emperor Powhatan. Beautiful, madcap, lovable. Nicknamed "Pocahontas." At 13, saved Captain John Smith's life; at 18, kidnaped by Captain Argall; at 19, baptized, married John Rolfe; at 20, had son Thomas; at 21, received at court of James I; at 22, died of respiratory ailment. Buried: St. Georges, Gravesend, Eng.

Portrait By Unknown Artist 1616, National Gallery of Art

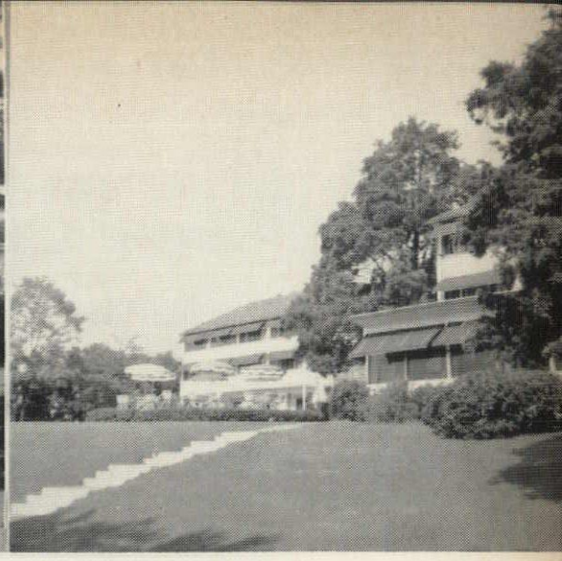
COLONEL RICHARD LEE I
(1600-1664)

Founder of America's most illustrio family. Born: Shropshire, Englan Royalist, statesman, tobacco plante Came to Virginia in reign of Charl I. First white man to settle in "Nort ern Neck." Ardent Stuart supporte Visited exiled Charles II in Hollan Secretary of State, member Virgin privy council. His annual tobacco cr grossed $10,000. Died at Cobbs Ha Buried in private cemetary on proper



GROUNDS OF WEST FACADE

LANCASTER HOUSE UNIT



WEST FACADE, STEPS LEAD TO DOCK

them, then, and only then, did they show that "resentment, vindictiveness or cruelty," which afterwards characterized their actions toward the colonists.

Compton says, "Pocahontas went to visit with a tribe on the banks of the Rapphannock River in the spring of 1613" in what is now called the Northern Neck of Tidewater Virginia. "Captain Samuel Argall was trading corn along the river" near its mouth "and learned she was nearby." Turning up an estuarial creek about half a mile he came upon the village of Chief Japazaws situated on the brow of a high peninsula jutting out into the water. Here he found Pocahontas, the favorite daughter of the Emperor Powhatan.

Dangling a shiny copper kettle before the fascinated chief's greedy eyes Argall bribed the kinsman of Pocahontas to persuade her, through his wife, to board the bark lying out some yards from shore. Thus, America's most celebrated princess was kidnaped and carried off to Jamestown to a new life and a new world beyond her farthest dreams, and to whose heritage her descendants have carried on, and added to, with distinction.

In Jamestown Pocahontas met John Rolfe, a handsome widower, who fell in love with her great charm and beauty. In fact, his enamour of her was so intense that he was embarrassed by it, being a supposedly traditionally unemotional Englishman. After being baptized and christened "Rebecca" they were married on April 1, 1614. Two years later the Rolfes and their baby son, Thomas, went to England, where they were entertained by the King and Queen and the Bishop of London. Pocahontas was the toast of the city and caused a "great stir." She even met her old friend Captain John Smith, who had left Virginia in 1609, never to return. Little could she foresee that 302 years later her great (6 times) granddaughter would be entertained in a like manner by English sovereigns (King George V and Queen Mary—December 26, 27, 28, 1918) at Buckingham Palace.

But Pocahontas' new glamourous road to destiny was shortly to come to an end. In the spring of 1617 the Rolfes were about to sail for America when she suddenly became ill with a respiratory ailment and died. In the parish register at Gravesend, England, appears the following: "1617 March 2 Rebecca Rolfe wife of John Rolfe, a Virginia lady born, here was buried in the chancel." In a fire that later destroyed the church all trace of the exact location of the grave of America's first princess was lost.

During Sir Thomas Dale's regime John Rolfe won fame for his experiments with the raising of tobacco—leading to the establishment of that crop as the economic foundation of Virginia. With the advent of tobacco the future of the colony was assured. In 1619 the London Company established a representative legislative assembly at Jamestown, which was the beginning of democratic government in America.

However, in 1624, reports of mismanagement in the Company aroused the ire of King James I so much that he revoked the charter and Virginia automatically became a royal colony, although the representative assembly continued. The next year James died and his son, Charles I, ascended the throne.

In 1642, open warfare broke out between King Charles and Parliament and Virginia remained intensely loyal to the King.

Sir William Berkeley, most famous of early governors, arrived in the same year. He was of the Cavalier breed, a staunch defender of King and Church who despised the Roundheads. His abhorrence of Puritanism increased as they gained power in England. His anti-compatriot, farther north in Masschusetts, the redoubtable Governor John Winthrop, as a sign of the times, viewed Virginia's second Indian massacre in 1644—in which more than 300 Virginians were murdered—as an "especial act of Providence."

(To Be Continued)
IN MAY ISSUE
(1649-1962)

THOMAS, LORD CULPEPER
(1635-1689)

Courtier "Scamp" of Tidewater Virginia. 2nd Baron Culpeper of Thoresway, Eng. Unscrupulous, profligate, rake. One of original courtier grantees of Charles II. Bought out others. Cunningly changed text of patent, increasing his land area five-fold. Rapacious Gov. Virginia Colony 1677-1683. King revoked patent, deprived him of governorship, but left him "Northern Neck" of Virginia

Courtesy Mrs. Joseph Childs, Weems, Va.

ROBERT "KING" CARTER
(1663-1732)

"America's First Millionaire." Born: Corotoman, Va. Ambitious, practical, capable, industrious. Raised with position, manners, wealth, classical education, in planned life. Increased father's patrimony. Great affinity for architecture. Greatest landlord of his time. Reputed imperial arrogance, dispelled by human complaint of "toothaches." Buried: Christ Church, Irvington, Va.

Courtesy Burton Historical Collection

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE
(1835-1905)

U. S. cavalry general, Confederate hero, author, statesman, diplomat. Born: Clermont, Virginia. Grandson of "Light Horse Harry" Lee. West Point graduate 1856; Brig. Gen. 1862; Maj. Gen. 1863. Led Confederate "last charge" April 9, 1865, Farmville, Va. Virginia Governor 1886-1890. Consul General, Havana, Cuba, 1896. Handled destruction of "Maine" incident with distinction. Buried: Richmond, Va.

Painting By A. Muller-Ury 1916, Washington, D. C.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON
(1872-1961)

Great (6 times) granddaughter of Princess Pocahontas, and wife of 28th President of the United States. Born: Edith Bolling in Wytheville, Virginia. Traveled in Europe. Widow at 36 of Norman Galt; at 43, married Pres. Wilson; at 46, received at court of George V; at 47, reported most powerful person in U. S.; at 89, died of respiratory ailment. Buried: Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C.

THEREFORE, when we build, let us think that we build forever. Let it not be present delight, nor for present use alone, let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor and the wrought substance of them, 'See! this our fathers did for us.'—JOHN RUSKIN

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The Scripps Park and Library

By ERNEST J. DELLAR, AIA

This building is a stone vaulted octagon with a short wing which was an art gallery. Both were originaly part of the James E. Scripps (father of Ellen Booth) residence, 598 Trumbull, Detroit. In the 1930s it was moved intact across Trumbull and made part of the Scripps Branch Library, now abandoned. The Detroit Parks Department will probably wreck it if a use and necessary funds for dismanteling and re-assembling are not found promptly.

On the northwest corner of Grand River and Trumbull, is an area enclosed by wrought iron fencing which, to the average motorist travelling on either Grand River or Trumbull, offers a fleeting note of interest because it is one of the few open spaces close to town where trees grow.

To anyone who lived in that area a few years ago, it was a place of beauty, a quiet and unique oasis in a crowded but comfortable middle-class neighborhood. It is now the only spot of beauty remaining.

The park proper has winding paths, trees, bushes, and an expanse of grass. Before "modern civilization" moved in, the paths were of crushed limestone with the borders of the grass plots trimmed and neat, with benches placed in pleasant order and with small foot-bridges crossing over pools and ponds. The trees and shrubbery gave pleasure to the eye. All this, being enclosed in the wrought iron fencing, gave the park and buildings a semi-formal atmosphere where one could stroll or sit. Even children seemed to respect its air of peace and rest.

The park with its greenery is still there, but the apparent demands of what is called a changing area have moved in, much to the detriment of the grounds.

Sitting within the park, is an old manor-type building known as the Scripps Library. This at one time was a private residence, but around 1910 was given to the City for use as a library. For many years, it was used as such, but due either to the change of neighborhood, or for budgeting reasons, the building has been abandoned as a branch library or administrative office. Consequently, during the years it has been allowed to fall into decay, and today it stands condemned as a hazard to the public.

Today, there is a trend called "Urban Renewal," lately referred to as "Urban Design,"—to destroy and raze, never to preserve. The example of the restoration of Old Mariners Church would prove to everyone the value of preservation, at least of buildings that are intrinsically well built and of good design. Oddly the church pushed, as it was, out of the way, has become one of the outstanding spots of beauty in the Civic Center. It has become the one small center of loveliness, of quiet peace, of stability in a changing surging growth.

The Scripps Library is an example of the English Manor House as adapted to family needs at the turn of the century. The building as it stands today was modified and added to, to meet the needs of a library building of the 1910 period. It is a building which seems to command the quiet and respect of its users. No doubt by modern library standards it is extremely outmoded, and undoubtedly has too much inefficient, unusable space, but set back in the park, surrounded by greenery, it is protected from the sound of the traffic.

Within, the building is a pleasant place with views of grass, trees and flowers from its windows. It is a settled, unhurried place where one may really read, be it for pleasure, study, or research.

In 1930, an octagonal private gallery library was added to the back of the building, having been moved in its entirety from the James Scripps house across Trumbull Avenue. Although this building is of a different style, being Tudor, it is in keeping with the main structure. The interior of the octagonal has a ribbed ceiling, marble columns, and parquet flooring—a very good example of its period.

At present, the Scripps Library is under the jurisdiction of the Parks and Boulevards Commission but, due to its

Interior of Scripps Library is stone vaulted, with mosaic floor.

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apparent disintegration, the commission feels that it is a hazard to the safety of the public and must be razed.

The park without the buildings becomes just an open area probably to be denuded of its trees, and made into a public playground.

The Scripps Library building has been neglected until it needs major repair. However, to bring the building up to standard for modern usage, it does not have to be remodelled, but simply renovated. The estimated cost of restoration has been placed at $40,000.

With the park surrounding it, it would provide excellent quarters for a professional, historical, or fraternal organization. The building offers ample space for administrative and executive officers, meeting and conference rooms, dining and limited banqueting rooms, and space for leisure time pursuits. The octagonal building would provide a gallery or library.

The park and its buildings are centrally located in an area which provides easy accessibility by car, and ample parking.

With the preservation of the buildings, Scripps Park can be returned to its original usefulness, and could well become a nucleus for a future reclaimation development. Since the various city departments feel that the buildings should be demolished, and will soon raze them unless given good reason not to, I am appealing to you to help in the preservation of this land mark, either by encouraging the City of Detroit again to make use of the land and buildings, or by raising the money necessary for preservation by public subscription of ten dollars each from 4,000 people.

From those of you who enjoyed Scripps Park of a summer evening, listening to the chimes of Old Trinity Church, and from those of you who first discovered the delights of reading there, from those of you who cherish what is fine and beautiful in our city, I ask your support and suggestions for the preservation of Scripps Library and Park.

James E. Scripps Private Art Gallery, 598 (old number), Detroit. View from small gallery looking into vaulted library.

Door from art gallery to library, James E. Scripps residence, 598 (old number) Trumbull Avenue, Detroit. Scripps crest is in ornamental plaster.

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Peter J. Koenig, Vice-President, Koenig Coal & Supply Company, has been elected President of the Builders and Traders Exchange of Detroit, succeeding Lyle E. Eiserman, owner, The Eiserman Company. Richard J. Kullen, President Kullen Builders Supply Company, and W. Rodman Turner, Vice-President, Turner Engineering Company, were elected Vice Presidents for the 1962 term. Clarence L. Laude, Vice President, Huron Portland Cement Company, was elected Treasurer.

Newly elected to the Board of Directors at the Annual Meeting of the Exchange were Carl B. Johnson, Jr., President, C. A. Johnson & Son; Charles H. Reisdorf, Jr., Vice President, C. H. Reisdorf & Sons, Inc., and William G. Strawbridge, President, Palmer Equipment Company. Almost 700 persons participated in the luncheon and open house which traditionally precedes the Annual Meeting. In the election of the three new directors, more than 1300 votes were cast.

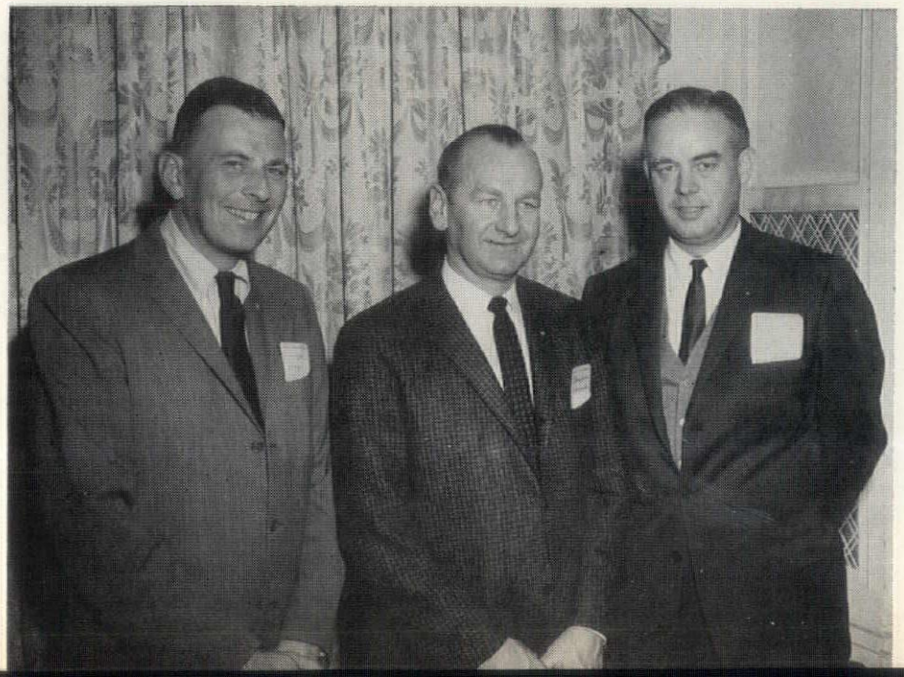
Other members of the Board who continue to serve for the 1962 year are Edward Chase, partner, The Chase Company and Louis Perrone, owner, Perrone Lumber and Millwork Company.

William C. Dennis continues as Secretary-Manager and John L. McGarrigle as Assistant Secretary-Manager.

With a membership of nearly 1600 of Michigan's largest firms in the construction industry on its roster, the Detroit Exchange continues to be the largest organization of its kind in the world. The Exchange, organized in 1886, is entering its 77th year of continuous service to the construction industry and the general public.

President Koenig receiving congratulations and gavel from retiring President Eiserman. The gavel is made of lumber from the old Biddle House on Mackinac Island and was presented to the Exchange in 1960 in recognition of its efforts in achieving the restoration of this now-famous landmark.

The three newly elected members of the Board are (l. to r.) William G. Strawbridge, Carl B. Johnson, Jr. and Charles H. Reisdorf, Jr.



The Builders & Traders Exchange of Detroit announced that its construction management program is again being offered through the Adult Education division of Wayne State University of Michigan.

Classes are held one night a week for 12 weeks in the Detroit Cultural Center Area. Added to the program this year are two six-week seminars which will begin the week of March 5. They are: Credit Management In Construction and Insurance In Construction.

The program of management education for construction executives is intended to provide an opportunity to men, skilled in the technical phases of construction, to develop more proficiency in one or more management skills. The courses offered in this program do not carry university credits and there are no entrance requirements.

Information on enrollment is available through the Office of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Detroit, 2210 Park, Detroit 1, Michigan. Phone WO. 2-5500, or at the Division of Adult Education, 60 Farnsworth.

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Dow Chemical Co. Styrofoam

By J. J. Panella

A recent announcement that The Dow Chemical Company will discontinue the sale of all but flame-retardent types of Styrofoam to the construction industry as well as the low temperature insulation field points up a significant trend.

Increasingly, plastic foams can be tailored for end use applications as proved by the opening statement.

This tailoring takes place in terms of physical shapes as well as improved properties. Styrofoam, trademark for Dow foamed polystyrene, is an excellent case in point.

Styrofoam was introduced to the world during World War II as a flotation medium for military items. Dow was and still is the only producer of Styrofoam. Today as a result of vigorous research, development and marketing effort, millions of board feet of Styrofoam enter the areas of thermal insulation, marine buoyancy and flotation, and the floral and novelty field.

Here are some of the developmental highlights of Styrofoam:

Development of Scorbord perimeter insulation, scored lengthwise for breaking into convenient widths for job-site applications.

Development of Roofmate and Roofmate FR, boards of Styrofoam wrapped in Kraft paper or flame-retardant boards of Styrofoam extruded to exact thicknesses and designed for use under built-up roofs.

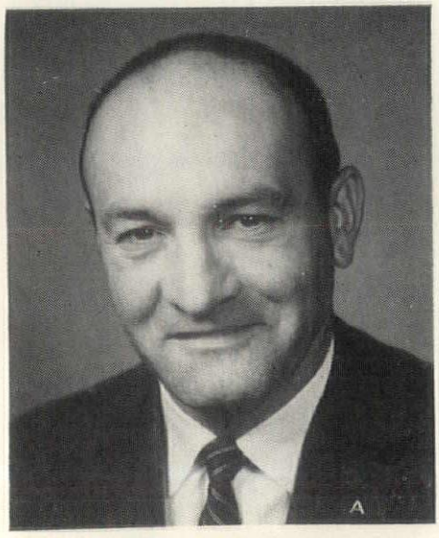
Development of special cross-sections of Styrofoam to meet particular market needs. Buoyancy billets, formboards for concrete pouring, coreboards for panels and insulation boards for the low temperature use are examples.

Development of our present flame-retardant Styrofoam material (Styrofoam FR) with much improved physical as well as thermal properties. This improved product required three years of research and development and reaches the market at a time to greatly improve general construction and also lend support to the low temperature field.

Tremendous investment in applications research has not been lacking at The Dow Chemical Company. One imaginative result was developed by Dow and Purdue University. This involves the use of offset wires to suspend and shape Styrofoam as the form-liner in the formation of a thin-shell hyperbolic paraboloid roof deck. In addition to the form, the Styrofoam serves as a permanent insulation and as the base for interior plastering or other types of ceiling finish.

Another very recent example of development is Dow's "Miller System," an insulated wallboard system for masonry homes and building. Insulation boards of Styrofoam are bonded directly to the masonry wall with Styrotac a cement with very high initial tack. Wallboard in 3/8 inch thickness is then bonded to the Styrofoam again using Styrotac. Neither nails nor bracing is needed.

More such developments are in the very near future. Our goal in foam product development is to find the combination of properties, densities and cross sections that best meets building needs. And as a further step toward deeper market penetration, we expect to continue in the development of new applications and concepts.



JOSEPH J. PANELLA

FRED WEHLE, JR.

FRED WEHLE, JR., is branch manager of the E. F. Hauserman Company, 485 W. Milwaukee, Detroit, Michigan, manufacturers of movable metal office partitions.

Fred was born in Louisville, Kentucky and attended Rose Polytechnic Institute. He and his wife, Jane, live in Birmingham, Michigan. They have two children, Kent and Jimbo.

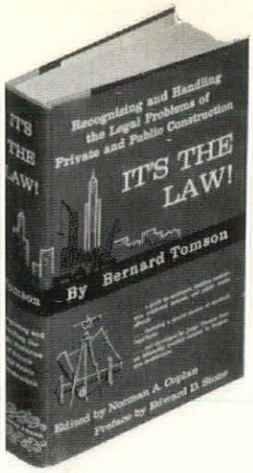
Fred is a camera bug and enjoys photography as a hobby. He also participates actively in skin diving, spear-fishing and squash.

JOSEPH J. PANELLA is with the Dow Chemical Company whose local office is at 450 Fisher Bldg., Detroit, Michigan. He handles the sale of the full line of Dow plastic building products for the State of Michigan.

Joe was born in Canton, Ohio where he attended high school before going on to receive his B.A. Degree from Albion College and M.A. from Michigan State University.

He lives in Birmingham with his wife, Sallie, and children, Leonard William, Patrice Louise, Margaret Mary and James Joseph.

Joe enjoys painting as a hobby, however, in the fall its limited to between halves of whatever football game happens to be on television.



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Judge Tomson–as an attorney who for 25 years specialized in real estate and construction problems, as a columnist for a national architectural magazine, as a professor of architectural law at a leading graduate school, and as a frequent leader of seminars for the AIA–is uniquely qualified to have written this book.

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Products News

G. FREDERICK MULLER was recently made an Honorary Member of the Producers' Council, Michigan Chapter. Mr. Muller, long active in the Producers' Council, is a past President of its Michigan Chapter. He recently retired as head of the Detroit office of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Lens-Art Photo

BEN MAIBACH

BEN MAIBACH, President of the Barton-Malow Company, general contractors, has been elected President of the Associated General Contractors of America, Detroit Chapter, Inc.

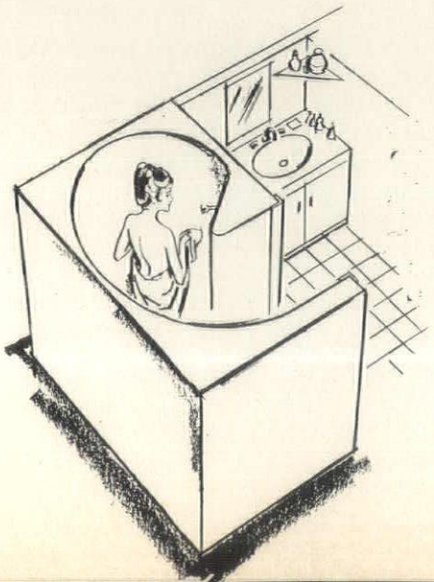
Mr. Maibach is President of the Fern Avenue Realty in Oak Park, Director of Apostolic Christian Church, Director Greater Detroit Safety Council. He is a former member of the Governors Industrial Safety Council; member The Engineering Society of Detroit and Michigan State Committee of Radio Free Europe.

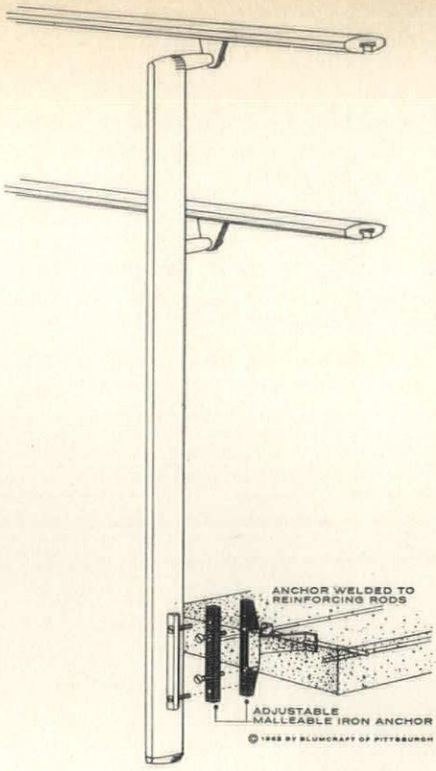
DETROIT PARTITION COMPANY, announces exclusive distributorship in the West and Midwest areas, of a completely new architectural product. It is the Swan Luxury Shower Room. Made completely of fiberglass and shaped like a sea shell, the shower affords privacy without a door or curtain. The unit can be up-ended to provide either a right or left hand entrance, according to Donald T. Brann, Vice President.

The showers are available in many attractive colors which are permanently molded in. A drain fitting in the bottom, a complete top with ceiling light ring are also included. Optional fixtures are available with the unit from the factory. Manufactured by Swan Fiberglass Products, 21 Abendroth Avenue, Port Chester, New York, the unit has created highly favorable reactions from everyone who has seen it. Taking only slightly more space than a standard shower stall, the unit is ideal for hotels, motels, executive showers and residential work. Shipped in three (3) sections, the top, bottom and walls, it is field assembled by one man and joints made permanently waterproof with a special adhesive. Since leakage is not a problem, the shower is ideal for multiple story applications. The elimination of curtains and bath mats cuts hotel — motel laundering bills drastically. Due to the sea shell shape, the unit is absolutely splash and drip proof, and is naturally ventilated but draftproof. The unique entrance also permits control of water temperature without standing in shower stream. The showers are available with or without fiberglass jambs at the entrance.

Detroit Partition Company intends to display a unit at the Architect's Convention, March 28th, 29th, 30th and thereafter in their offices at 15850 Wyoming Avenue, Detroit 38, Michigan.

The company also manufactures a complete line of flush wood partitions with a fireproof mineral core, a custom aluminum partition system and represents manufacturers of flush steel partitions and vinyl fabric or wood folding doors.





Bloomcraft System

BLUMCRAFT OF PITTSBURGH has developed an adjustable anchoring system to overcome the many problems of securely anchoring metal railings to concrete stairs.

Heretofore, two conventional methods have most frequently been used to fasten metal railings to concrete:

1. Drill into the concrete and insert expansion shields.

2. Build steel anchors into the concrete, drill and tap the steel anchors for fastening the posts.

Both methods obviously require expensive field labor, and if the drilling is not perfect, vertical alignment of the posts is not possible.

Blumcraft's new adjustable anchoring system provides these advantages: Reduces costly field labor; permits adjustability for post alignment; eliminates breakage in masonry when drilling for expansion bolts; provides extreme rigidity through sound structural supports; prongs can be welded to reinforced steel in the concrete, so that the anchors form an integral part of the stair; built-in anchors will not work loose, as may happen to applied expansion shields; posts can be mounted at extreme edge of stair, permitting use of the full width of the stair; permits side-mounting of posts to thin precast treads as narrow as 2", as well as to wood plank stairs and conventional concrete stairs; decorative trim can be applied to the anchor at the edge of the tread; for through-tread mountings Blumcraft provides sleeves for building into the precast treads.

As pointed out by Blumcraft, the railing is only as strong as the anchoring to which it is applied.

Products News, *Continued*

OVERLY MANUFACTURING COMPANY will show new products at the Michigan Society of Architects' convention, March 28, 29, 30 in Detroit's Sheraton Cadillac Hotel. Overly will occupy booth number 57.

Included in the new products will be hollow metal doors featuring an integral flush glazing. The new development provides for faster, easier installation of glass by eliminating all but one glazing strip.

Also to be shown is Overly's new line of convector enclosures for commercial heating and cooling installations.

In addition to Overly factory personnel, the exhibit will be staffed by representatives from C. T. DeHass Company of Marquette, Michigan Certified Concrete of Grand Rapids and John W. Davies & Associates of Detroit.

BYRNE PLYWOOD COMPANY of Royal Oak Michigan has been appointed exclusive Michigan distributor of Lock-tite Super Satin Surface fir plywood, interior and plyform. This DFPA stamped panel includes a revolutionary new process that eliminates conventional finishing for plywood and was developed by the General Plywood Corporation.

Technically known as microsealing, the process melts and "flows" lignin, the natural plastic in the wood, and gives plywood a glossy, densified surface. Conventional sanding and finishing is eliminated, with savings in cost up to 85 per cent or more. The Lock-tite microsealing machine accomplishes the operation in about 30 seconds. The process, which has attracted world-wide attention, only recently was made available for plywood.

Samples and technical data are available on request to Byrne Plywood Company.

ABBOTT K. SCHLAIN CO. has recently been appointed representative for Roof Structures Inc., sales agent for Lamella Roof Construction. This is a network of uniform length members which are repetitive and mutually braced. Lamella Roofs are suitable for any span and are limited only by economic practicality. Recent installations are the Dearborn Youth Center, Dearborn, Michigan; Bloomfield Hills Jr. H .S., Bloomfield Hills, Michigan; Bowlerama, Detroit, Michigan.

The firm also represents Wasco Skydomes, Panel Structures Inc., Russell Reinforced Plastics Corporation, Monostructures, Fisher Skylights Inc., Childers Walkway Covers, and Expand O Flash.

Bulletin Board

AN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GROUP in California gave its annual award to someone who never studied architecture. They pondered and debated, then announced that the recipient of the award for their annual ball, "Miss Best Design" was actress, Jayne Mansfield—40-21-36.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—(AP)—A "no hunting" sign along a state highway near Ogdensburg really means business. The final phrase: "Survivors will be prosecuted."

A FELLOW boasted that his girl was a perfect 36, and he added, "next year she will be 37."

AN ARCHITECT, when supervising a plastering job, should have two topcoats —a brown coat and a putty coat.

DON'T LEARN ABOUT weakness of your specifications by accident.

TEGEGEDESI—take it easy.

AT THIS TIME OF YEAR: Savages dancing around a steaming pot, singing "I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas."

PARIS, Ont., Jan. 6.—(APA)—A farmer who failed to keep people off his property with a sign warning that "trespassers will be prosecuted," looks for good results from a new sign—"trespassers will be shot."

NOTICE
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Please to Take Notice that on Tuesday the 12th day of December . . . at nine o'clock in the forenoon at the County House in the city of Pontiac, County of Oakland, Michigan.

The Honorable Judge of Probate in and for said County, will hear my petition that my name and my wife's name be changed from Frank Tlorzinski, also known as Frank James Glowinski, Frank Glowzneki, Frank Glowzinski, Frank Glowzynski and Frank Glvanjoski and Florence Glowinski, also known as Florence Glowzneki to Frank James Glowinski and Florence Glowinski.

Signed Frank J. Glowinski
(Frank Tlorzynsky)

Pontiac, Mich.

—Birmingham (Mich.) Eccentric.

A FARMER refused to read any books on farming. "Heck," he said, "I ain't doing as good farming now as I know how."

THE LATE ELIEL SAARINEN told about a visit to Cranbrook by Frank Lloyd Wright. After spending some time at Mr. Saarinen's home he was taken down the hill and shown the Sanders house, done by Alden Dow, a protege of Mr. Wright. It is built on the lake, with water coming almost up to the glass of the windows, with many other modern features. Mr. Saarinen said that Mr. Wright walked through the house, examining everything, without saying a word. When they went outside, Mr. Wright turned, looked up at the house very seriously and said, "I think the boy went too far."

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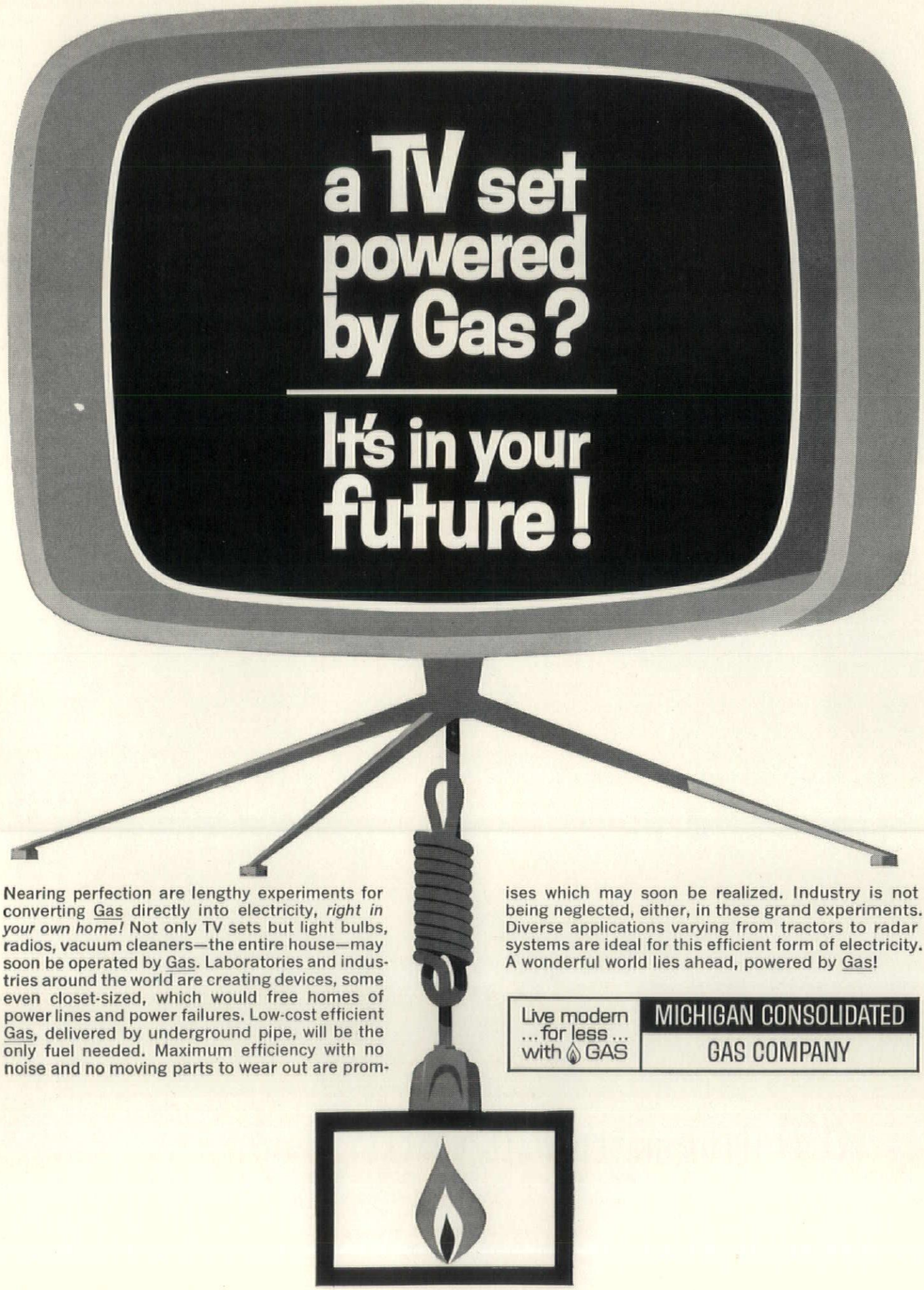
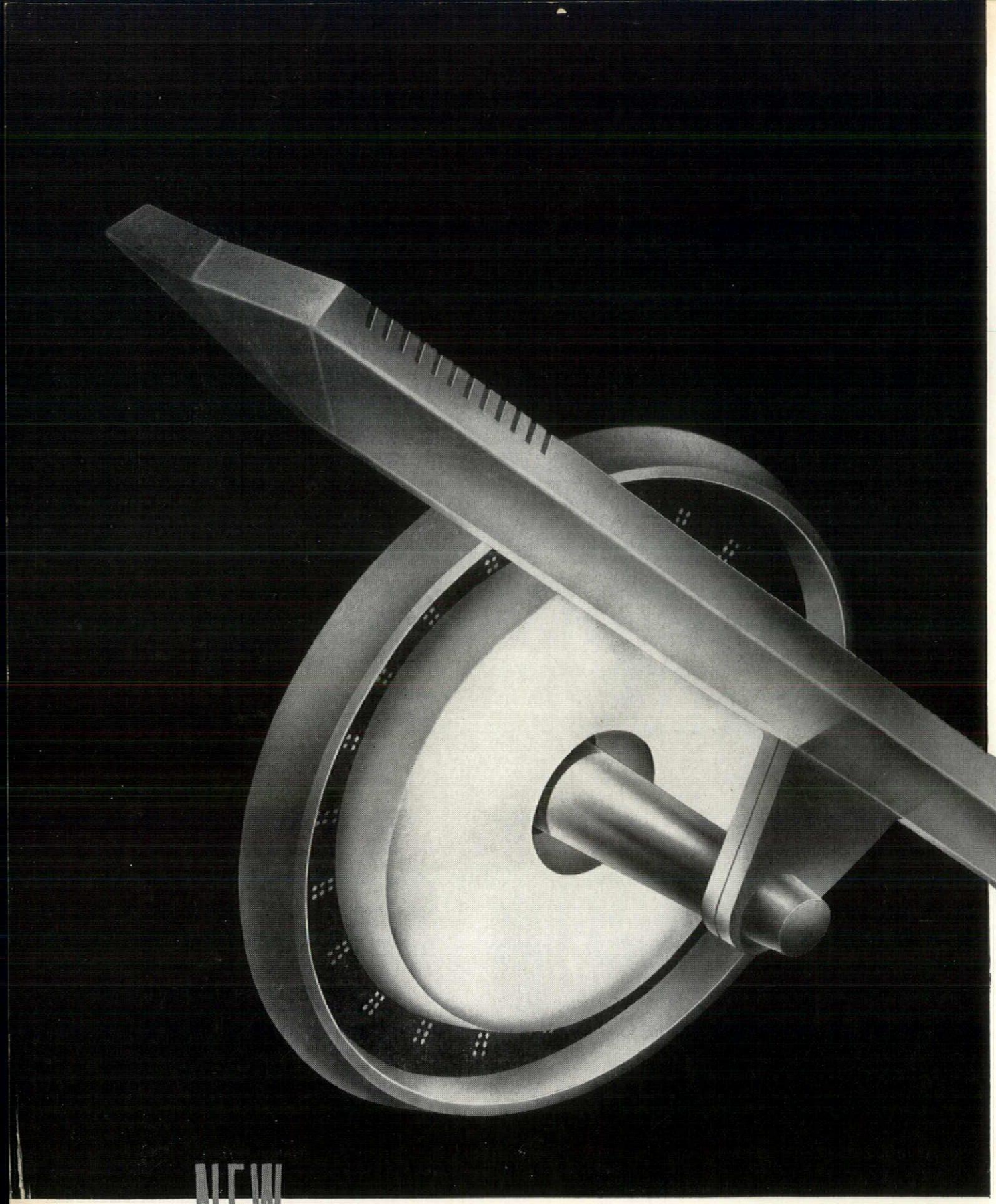


Nearing perfection are lengthy experiments for converting Gas directly into electricity, *right in your own home!* Not only TV sets but light bulbs, radios, vacuum cleaners—the entire house—may soon be operated by Gas. Laboratories and industries around the world are creating devices, some even closet-sized, which would free homes of power lines and power failures. Low-cost efficient Gas, delivered by underground pipe, will be the only fuel needed. Maximum efficiency with no noise and no moving parts to wear out are promises which may soon be realized. Industry is not being neglected, either, in these grand experiments. Diverse applications varying from tractors to radar systems are ideal for this efficient form of electricity. A wonderful world lies ahead, powered by Gas!

Live modern ...for less... with GAS

MICHIGAN CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY



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